

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1980

the nub was whether Jald make a drastic increase r spending up to levels e to other industrial ower, whose spending is t to 3 percent or more of total product — triple the level of GNP terms.

uzuki, in a part of his that officials said the pre- scribed scribes to em- appeared absolutely ny effort to match NATO

either in GNP spending with nuclear weapons, or in the Japanese [of nonnuclear principles: not manufacturing, permitting the entry into nuclear weapons] ... Our this basic stance of dede- peace."

overnment meanwhile in- Japanese foreign minister ito, who met in New rnesday with his Soviet rnt Andrei Gromyko, to insinuates charges that Japan become a big power, in move to disarm mainly So- of revived Japanese

Minister Seisuke Okuno dvocated revision of arti- of Japan's 1947 pacifist on that denies Japan the ve armed forces. But the e opposed to any change rter.



The temperature was higher, the tempo faster at this year's International Furniture Fair in Milan this week. It was a fair of revivals and reproductions—in short, a fair whose theme was classicism. Read the report tomorrow, in Weekend.

[President Carter said Wednesday that the United States was consulting with other nations on ways of preventing the Strait of Hormuz — through which 60 percent of the world's oil trade passes — from being closed as a result of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

# Sleeping Schedule

By Philip J. Hulse  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the 100,000-pound jet split the rows of corn, first there was heat and a sudden jerk. Then the craft hit the trees, its aural burst open with a rasping roar, spilling its mechanics and human contents into the foggy North Carolina woods.

Eastern Airlines Capt. James Reeves and 68 passengers in his charge died suddenly that morning, Sept. 11, 1974. Like all other airline crashes, this one had been poked and sifted, bagged and logged. Committees grouped, boards met, coffins were laid away. The conclusion was that the pilot and crew were not paying attention to their altitude. They simply drifted down to earth.

But this official version is now disputed and, unlike other crashes, this one has been resurrected. It has been exhumed because it raises questions of fact, of government policy, of science. How much sleep does a pilot need — and when?

The North Carolina crash and its causes have been brought up just as the Federal Aviation Administration is about to adopt a new set of controversial rules about a pilot's duty time and rest.

Fatigue is the issue: first by the rules of the FAA, experienced by pilots from motel to motel, city to city as newly redefined once.

At least nine scientific fields of "circadian" biology internal cycles of the body in letters to protest the rules. The scientists say "outmoded," "irresponsible" to pilot and passenger.

It is not simply that many hours of sleep even scientists insist. They need truly restful, which does to the basic biological rhythms.

The body has a very physical and chemical rise and fall in regular rhythm including blood pressure, heart rate, and practically hormone, and enzyme so.

This means that the body is different entity at different times of the day and night. The chemicals, the body's internal rhythms, and the physical

loudly over any Russian naval force, and quietly tell you to go ahead." But whether the Russians would regard such a force as a threat to the existing balance of power is said to be another question.

Finally, the planners say they would have to contact Baghdad and Tehran to assure them that the force had no designs on their territories and would serve only to ensure freedom of passage for tankers.

At a news conference, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet declined to rule out the possibility of a task force. But he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

change 1,200 percent. Prolonged interference with these rhythms, scientists now find, leads to deep fatigue, confusion and mistakes.

So far the FAA has refused to comment in detail on these complaints. But the federal air surgeon, H.L. Reighart, who is the FAA's chief medical officer, said, "We have no one with an expertise in that area now."

Both scientists and the FAA agree that fatigue can cause disasters, but scientists now say the fatigue related to these daily biological rhythms is more dangerous than the FAA has realized.

In its rules, the FAA assumes fatigue to be something that occurs during long work shifts, and the longer the shift, the more a pilot will be fatigued. The FAA rules also assume pilots can take their sleep whenever and wherever a block of 10 hours' rest can be arranged.

Scientists disagree. Says Martin Moore-Ede, professor of physiology at Harvard, "The FAA makes assumptions that we now have proved are wrong. A pilot cannot sleep at any time of day and get rest-

will have no effect. Now there is a body of evidence to prove this is so."

**Same Assumptions**

Both the current FAA rules of duty and rest, and the proposed changes, make the same assumptions. In proposed rules, for example, a pilot given a rest of at least 10 hours duty days. The more hours he works, the more to which he would be entitled.

But since airline companies' schedules specifically to squeeze the maximum allowed flying time out of each month, the schedules of no resemblance to day and night workers know them.

Scientists say such a schedule is disastrous, and one perhaps was, in 1974, in that North Carolina city.

The pilot's schedule in that crash week before his death, had him go to bed at 4:15 a.m. one day to make five flights in the afternoon of the next three flights, the 3:30 p.m. for the last. The next day he was jumped back

(Continued on Page 5, Col.

A map of the Persian Gulf region. Iraq is shown at the top, with the Euphrates River flowing into the Gulf. Key locations marked in Iraq include Dezful, Ahwaz, Khorramshahr, Abadan, Shatt-al-Arab, and Basra. To the south of Iraq is Kuwait, and further south is Saudi Arabia. Kharg Island is located in the Gulf. A scale bar indicates 0 to 100 miles. The map is credited to United Press International.



**Nonaligned Status**  
[Meanwhile, the Iraqi news

organizing a diplomatic and political counteroffensive — another possible, motive for Iraqi interest in

rules assume that jumping from day rest, and back again, in — and the rules allow this —

**Same Assumptions**  
The current FAA rules on pilot rest, and the proposed ones con-

The more hours he worked, the more money he would be entitled to. The airline computers draw up

At his meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Aziz also gave as-

Iraq also pledged to maintain its oil sales to France, indicating that it shuns any attempt to use its

continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



## Hanoi Plan Reported On Cambodia Troops

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON Post Service  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Vietnam has informed the United Nations that it is ready to withdraw some of its forces from Cambodia if a Vietnamese-sponsored demilitarized zone is established to stabilize the Cambodia-Thailand border, informed sources said Wednesday.

The offer was conveyed to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on Tuesday by the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, who is here for the opening sessions of the UN General Assembly. Mr. Thach did not specify how many of the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia would be withdrawn under this plan, according to the sources.

Such a limited withdrawal of Vietnamese troops under this arrangement appeared unlikely to be realized because Thailand has flatly rejected the demilitarized zone proposal, offered in July by Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh government. Thailand has refused to have any part of a demilitarized zone on its territory because it is not a combatant in Cambodia.

Vietnam's new offer of a limited withdrawal became known Wednesday as Mr. Thach, in an interview, linked full withdrawal of Hanoi's forces from Cambodia to the end of an alleged Chinese military threat.

"Once the threat from China ceases, we will withdraw our forces from Cambodia," Mr. Thach said. "We have said this before," after the French and American Indochina wars, Mr. Thach declared. China openly backs the anti-Vietnamese guerrilla forces whose military chief is Pol Pot. Vietnam maintains it invaded Cambodia in December, 1978, largely to counter a Chinese threat to its security.

Vietnam installed a Cambodian regime headed by Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh after a military victory in most of Cambodia, and has campaigned for the government's international recognition. But the UN, at the behest of China, Thailand and other Asian nations, has continued to seat the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot as Cambodia's representative.

The United States voted to seat the Pol Pot regime a year ago when the issue went to a 71-33 vote in the General Assembly. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie announced earlier this month that the United States would support Pol Pot's claim to representation in the UN again this year despite the fact that "we abhor and condemn the regime's human-rights record and would never support its return to power in Phnom Penh."

The United Nations credentials committee has approved the Khmer Rouge claim on the UN seat for another year. Surprisingly, the Soviet Union, Vietnam's ally, did not ask for a vote — possibly because the Russians reportedly were able to count on only one other vote, that of Angola, in the committee.

### Full Vote Sought

Despite speculation to the contrary, Mr. Thach said Vietnam will insist on a full vote in the General Assembly, even if his cause is defeated. He said a formal vote would "show to everybody that the circles who proclaim they are the champions of human rights are still supporting Pol Pot."

As long as Pol Pot's representatives are seated at the United Nations, there is no prospect of UN observers being stationed at the Cambodian-Thai border, Mr. Thach said, because "we could not consider them as neutral."

In the interview, Mr. Thach also said that there is no expectation of a new Vietnamese refugee exodus to rival the earlier tide of boat people and other refugees. But Mr. Thach complained that Vietnamese who leave under an official "orderly departure" program are scrutinized more carefully and treated less favorably abroad than those who leave illegally.

In addition, Mr. Thach said Vietnam has suffered a new economic setback because of two typhoons that affected the rice harvest in areas that total one-fifth of the country's agricultural land. As a result, he said, Vietnamese will have to "tighten their belts" again this year and the country will have to import about 3 million tons of grain.



Vice Premier Tariq Aziz of Iraq leaving Elysee Palace in Paris Thursday after talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

## Iranian Port Under Attack As Iraqis Cross Waterway

(Continued from Page 1)

day and damaged several Iranian air bases, according to a military spokesman in Baghdad. Iraqi planes attacked Ahwaz and bombed the main city square, killing many civilians, according to the Iranian news agency Pars.

Ahwaz is the provincial capital of Khuzestan, Iran's oil-rich province, which has a large Arab population and is known in Iraq as Arabistan. Iraqi officials have denied any plans to capture Khuzestan, but they advocate autonomy for the province. Some foreign analysts said that Iraq might try to establish a protectorate over the province.

Amid diplomatic soundings to find a cease-fire formula, the Carter administration said that it was consulting its allies about contingency plans to keep open the

Strait of Hormuz if the conflict spread down the Gulf.

A senior Iraqi official, speaking in Paris, expressed interest for the first time in negotiations to end the fighting if Iran would recognize Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab and pledge to live peacefully with its Arab neighbors.

The Iraqi news agency reported that Saudi Arabia's King Khalid phoned Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Thursday to pledge Saudi support for Iraq against "the Persians, the enemies of the Arab nation." Several other Arab governments — Morocco, Mauritania, Jordan and North Yemen — have also come out in favor of Iraq against Iran. The London ambassador of Syria, the Arab government best disposed toward Iran, denied that Syria had supplied any weapons to Iran.

Analyzing Iraqi strategy, U.S. military specialists said in Washington that Iraqi forces probably will try to seize and retain control of a 50-mile-deep buffer zone on the Iranian side of the Shatt-al-Arab estuary. The Iraqis, they said, appeared to be attempting to seize as much territory as possible, presumably for bargaining purposes, before the international community persuades them to conclude a cease-fire.

### Logistical Problems

Casualties apparently have been remarkably light, in contrast to the inflated claims of both sides, they said.

Iraq may face increasing logistical difficulties, U.S. specialists said, in trying to extend its supply lines to keep up with the advance.

While the Soviet Union has largely supplied the Iraqi military, it has mounted no airlift to resupply Iraq. This fact, U.S. officials said, indicates that Moscow intends to stay out of the conflict for the moment.

President Carter appealed to both sides to stop fighting, but he said that the main U.S. interest was to retain freedom of navigation for oil tankers in the Gulf.

While Iran's armed forces are in a state of decomposition — its batteries of U.S.-supplied Hawk anti-aircraft missiles have not been fired at all — Iranian resistance has not collapsed, the U.S. specialists said. The commander of Iran's ground forces, Brig. Gen. Qassem Ali Zahedi-Nezhad, acknowledged Iranian military setbacks.

The Iranian government has imposed a two-day ban on gasoline sales to private motorists. This followed the shutdown of the Abadan refinery, knocked out by Iraqi fire on Wednesday.

Foreigners by the thousands continued leaving Iraq. At least 2,000 had passed through Kuwait by midday Thursday, and 2,000 more were waiting clearance at the desert border. Swedes, Britons, New Zealanders, Australians, Indians and Pakistanis entered Jordan after passing through the desert by motor vehicle.

The Iraqi attacks on Iran have not endangered the lives of the 52 American hostages, a spokesman for the Iranian Revolutionary Guard headquarters in Tehran said Thursday by telephone.

### U.S. Blocks Sale to Iraq

WASHINGTON (AP) — In an abrupt policy reversal, the State Department Thursday temporarily blocked a pending sale of General Electric gas turbine engines for Italian frigates ordered by the Iraqi Navy.

Department spokesman Jack Cannon said the decision was based on the deepening hostility between Iran and Iraq and the U.S. desire not to take sides in the conflict.

Mr. Cannon said the administration would reconsider its decision to block the sale once there was an easing of tensions in the region.

## U.S. Cautions India On Atom Safeguards

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House says the sale of 38 tons of reactor-grade uranium to India, which won Senate approval by a two-vote margin, will be the last unless India agrees to new nuclear safeguards.

The Carter administration welcomed Wednesday's 48-46 vote, a foreign policy victory for the president, and said the vote will strengthen the administration's hand in trying to persuade India to accept international nonproliferation safeguards.

The administration contended that it was bound to provide the uranium under a 1963 agreement with India. President Carter — arguing that failure to provide the fuel could cause India to consider invalid the 1963 agreement and its safeguards — proposed the sale in June, and Congress had 60 days to override him.

India welcomed the Senate vote and lauded President Carter's efforts to secure the approval. United Press International reported Thursday from New Delhi. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "The government of India hopes both the overdue fuel shipments for Tarapur will now be received in India without any further delay."

["The government of India hopes timely action will be taken by the U.S. government on a fresh application made earlier this month for supply of 19 tons of enriched uranium for deliveries between March and September, 1981."]

[Under the 1963 agreement, India has to give six months advance notice for a request for the supply of each installment of 19 tons of uranium for the annual requirement of the Tarapur plant.]

### 'Bipartisan' Vote

The vote, which the White House hailed as "bipartisan," came despite a warning from Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, that India is "the world's worst nuclear violator." Both parties were sharply divided on the issue: 24 Democrats and 22 Republicans voted to block the sale, while 31 Democrats and 17 Republicans voted to allow it.

## West Weighs Gulf Force To Prevent Oil Blockade

(Continued from Page 1)

said "at this stage" he would not go beyond asserting that "free navigation is vital."

British officials said they had heard nothing of the plan but one heard that London did not regard this as a proper subject for public discussion.

In the General Assembly, China delivered its annual denunciation of the Soviet Union, charging a Soviet threat to engulf the world in "another holocaust."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said the Soviet "blitzkrieg against Afghanistan" and Moscow's support of Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia were parts of a larger plan, "springboards for further expansion."

"The Soviet Union," Mr. Huang said, "aims to seize strategic sites in the vast area of crucial importance, from the Red Sea and the Arabian Peninsula in the west, through the Malacca Strait in the middle and to the South China Sea in the east — encircle the oil fields in the Gulf and control key international sea lanes."

He called for "effective measures" to halt the process, starting with world pressure to compel the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan and the Vietnamese from Cambodia.

### Tankers Still Moving

BAHRAIN (WP) — Gulf leaders are closely watching Iran's attempts to mount a blockade to stop Iraqi-bound tankers from entering the Gulf.

So far, according to reports reaching Bahrain, tankers are moving freely through the strait. But several of them have remained anchored outside the entrance of the harbor, either because they are trying to avoid paying the new high insurance rates being charged for entering the Gulf or because they are bound for Iraqi ports and fear trouble from Iranian gunboats.

Iran has warned all ships to stay out of its territorial waters, which some reports say include parts of the channel through the strait. The Iranian gunboats, being careful to remain inside their own waters, are hauling all passing ships to determine if they are bound for Iraqi ports.

There have been no reported cases of ships being stopped, seized or sunk, but reports of Iraqi gunboats heading for Iraq prudently have decided not to try to run the strait at this time, shipping officials said.

While it is nearly impossible to block the strait by sinking ships, the cumbersome tankers are especially vulnerable to small patrol boats and are unlikely to risk going through it if there is any possible danger. Already, insurance companies have recommended a

The House disapproved the plan 298 to 98 last Thursday, but rejection by both houses was needed to halt the sale. Spent nuclear fuel can be reprocessed into plutonium, which then can be used to produce nuclear weapons.

Administration lobbying was heavy before the Senate vote, with Mr. Carter calling several senators from his plane, Air Force One, Tuesday night and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie making an unprecedented appearance before a group of Republicans. White House lobbyists were said to have reached some senators by telephone even as the vote progressed.

Leading Mr. Carter's forces in the intense, two-day floor debate, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, told his colleagues:

"These will be the last shipments we can make under the laws of the country and India is thus put on notice" that it must either agree to tighter controls or find another source of uranium. The White House, in its arguments for the sale, had offered the same assurance that no further sales would be made unless India agreed to widened inspections.

To deprive India of the enriched uranium, Sen. Church said, could send Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government to the Soviet Union in search of fuel for its Tarapur nuclear power plant near Bombay.

### Alienation Feared

India has refused to open some of its nuclear facilities to international inspection, a provision required of nations buying nuclear fuel from the United States by the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

Backers of the sale also said its cancellation would alienate the Indian people at a time of warfare and political and religious unrest in Southwest Asia.

Opponents pointed out that India had used U.S.-supplied materials and a Canadian reactor to conduct its 1974 nuclear bomb test.

"The shockwaves from that explosion are still reverberating," Sen. Glenn said. India has reserved the right to further detonations if they were deemed to be in the country's "national interest."

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### Zimbabwe to Prohibit Return of Gen. Wa

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe's former white military leader will not be allowed to return home, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Thursday.

Gen. Peter Walls, who has been on vacation in Britain, earlier had been threatened with deportation because of a series of interviews in which he was pessimistic about the country's future under black rule. Mr. Mugabe said that the country's Emergency Powers Act, inherited from the former white-minority government, will be amended specifically to prohibit his return. Gen. Walls was born in Zimbabwe and legal sources had said there was no way he could be stripped citizenship.

### Metallworkers in Italy Go on Strike for a 1

TURIN — About 1.5 million members of the Italian metalworkers union staged a one-day national strike today to protest the loss of 14,000 jobs in Fiat's automobile plants here, union sources said.

In Piedmont, the region worst hit by the layoffs, workers staged a four-hour general strike which paralyzed transport and closed schools and large shops for most of the morning. Thousands of workers marched through the streets of Turin to a rally in the center of the city.

Two weeks of negotiation between Fiat, the union and Labor Minister Franco Foschi have failed to produce any agreement on alternative solutions to Fiat's economic problems, caused by a recession in its market.

### Agreement to Expel Israel From UN Deni

NEW YORK — Arab diplomats deny reports that the Islamic states have agreed to seek Israel's expulsion from the United Nations at the current session of the General Assembly.

One diplomat called the report from a meeting of Islamic ministers in Fez, Morocco, last weekend "premature," noting that decision would have to await further consultations among Islamic ministers in New York.

Another diplomat said Wednesday that any move to expel Israel if it was for purely propaganda reasons, was extremely unlikely. "I am not interested in making yet another move against Israel as succeeding," he said. "Even the Palestinians are not for it, although, of course, when asked, they are in no position to say so."

### Rule Debate Bogs Madrid East-West Sessi

MADRID — East and West bogged down in disagreement Thursday over rules for the Madrid European Security Conference, amid Western spokesmen said were signs that the Soviet bloc was still in the current session of the General Assembly.

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### 2 Government Aides Purged in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Kabul Mayor Assadullah Payom an army industry Minister Ghulam Mohammed Rahimi have been purged by Afghan President Babrak Karmal's dominant Parcham faction pro-Soviet ruling party, Western diplomatic sources reported Thursday.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said the pair were the dwindling number of Khalq faction members retaining office after the December Soviet intervention toppled the faction's leader, President Hafizullah Amin.

Meanwhile, urban terrorist activities have resumed in the Afghan capital following a lull attributed to successful infiltration of underground groups by government agents. Informants quoting reliable Afghan sources said an electric power substation was knocked out by an explosion near Kabul University.

## Unesco Plan May Revive Fear Over Media Control

(Continued from Page 1)

draft program and budget for 1981-83 include:

- Case studies to analyze the impact of advertising, particularly on the content of messages and on the management of national communication media. Special attention would be devoted to the bonds of interdependence linking the advertising industry and certain communication industries and to the specific financial circumstances of the media.

- An expert-level meeting in 1981 that would "set out to define higher professional standards, which would lead to a more reliable and complete coverage of the events, experiences and cultures of both developed and developing countries."

- A working group of representatives of professional organizations that would meet to consider the measures that should be taken to facilitate the work of foreign correspondents.

- In consultation with the liberalization movements officially recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, a study would be published on the possibility of improving the communication media available to these movements and enabling them to circulate their information more effectively.

- The findings of major research on the way in which the media handle social phenomena such as the violation of human rights, the glamorizing of violence, intolerance and pornography would be the subject of a consolidated report.

- Studies would be carried out, in collaboration with professional organizations and other bodies concerned, on the independence and autonomy of the media in the private, public and the government sectors with regard to management and editorial policy.

- In the communications budget, which calls for spending \$4 million, there are two proposals that seek to extend Unesco's role in the fast-expanding field of satellite communications, which is now regulated by the Geneva-based International Telecommunications Union.

- The decisions adopted by the World Administrative Radio Conference organized by the ITU in Geneva in 1979, and by the conference that will follow it, will be studied, particularly with regard to

their consequences for the prospects of establishing "a new information and communication order."

In collaboration with ITU, international satellite systems, particularly those of regional broadcasting organizations, a study will be conducted of and program exchanges by line.

Woven throughout the plan is one of the fundaments of both Unesco's and the more vocal proponents of the "new world information order": that the goals of new communications must be needed to serve the greater social, economic and political development.

## E. Berlin Parley Condemns Run Over Afghanistan

BERLIN — An overwhelming majority of delegates to an international conference of parliamentarians in East Berlin voted Wednesday to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

At the closing session of a long meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, the delegates more than 80 countries rejected last-ditch attempt by Soviet deputies to delete all references to Afghanistan from a resolution on the Soviet invasion.

By a vote of 680-181, the delegates retained a clause demanding immediate withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. The resolution itself was then approved 765-141, with support from East Germany, Romania and Soviet Union.

The official daily, *Neue Deutsche Zeitung*, Thursday reported that the East Germans among the resolution's sponsors because they could not accept "interpretation of the Afghan situation." It gave no further details.

The state-run press also faulted reports that the conference on Iran and Iraq to end their fighting and condemned the holding of American hostages in Iran. Delegates were given only 10 minutes to discuss the resolution, calling for demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and condemning rights breaches in India, Chile and Uruguay.

## North Korea's Kim Denounces Chun, Refuses to Hold Reunification Talks

United Press International

TOKYO — President Kim Il Sung of North Korea made a bitter attack Thursday on South Korea's new leader, President Chun Doo Hwan, and abruptly scrapped renewed efforts for political reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Mr. Kim also called for a peace treaty with the United States, and promised that if an agreement is signed with Washington he will abrogate North Korea's "friendship and cooperative agreements" with the Soviet Union and China.

"If the United States concludes a peace treaty with us, we can then reduce the military presence both in the South and the North and resolve the problem peacefully, as an internal affair," Mr. Kim said.

### 8 Re-Arrested

By Philip Phillips

MANILA — An opposition parliamentarian and several other persons detained for two days in connection with an anti-government rally in Cebu Sunday were re-arrested today, one of their lawyers said.

He said four others were expected to be re-arrested in connection with the rally. Earlier a local radio station reported that all 12 had been arrested.

The 12 were freed on bail by a civil court Tuesday after being charged with illegal assembly. Their lawyer said the military was planning to petition the civil court to transfer the case to a military court so that bail could be withdrawn.

The United States has said that reunification talks should include both Korea and the United States, which maintains about 40,000 troops in the South.

The North Korean news agency, meanwhile, accused the South Korean Army of firing across the demilitarized zone for the third time in four days.

The agency, monitored in Tokyo, said "scores of rounds of ammunition from automatic weapons" were fired at a post in the eastern sector early Wednesday. Similar incidents took place in the same area Sunday and Monday, the agency said.

"The recent intensified armed provocations against the northern half of the republic by the Chun Doo Hwan military fascist hooligans are part of their foolish maneuvers to whip up a war atmosphere and create a tense situation in our country," the agency said.

Representatives of the two Koreas were scheduled to meet Friday at the true village of Panmunjom in an effort to set up talks at the cabinet level. But Mr. Kim, in an interview published in the Japanese newspaper *Asahi*, said negotiations could only serve to legitimize President Chun and would be halted.

"Chun Doo Hwan is more vicious than the late Park Chung Hee," Mr. Kim told a delegation from the newspaper in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang. North Korea "is not prepared to hold talks with the Chun leadership. He is trying to kill Kim Dae Jung," Mr. Kim said, referring to the South Korean dissident leader sentenced earlier this month to death for subversion.

### Pilots Strike U.S. Line

SAN DIEGO — Pilots went on strike against Pacific Southwest Airlines Thursday, grounding the West Coast line's 27 jets.

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة



# S. Sees Russia as Better Placed in War

Richard Burt  
The Times Service  
WASHINGTON — While Moscow has found itself on the sidelines in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, officials here are confident that the spread of violence in the region could result in a severe petroleum

riding strategic reality is that almost two-thirds of the non-Communist world's oil imports come from the Gulf, Iranian and Iraqi shipments have already been disrupted, and officials fear that the spread of violence in the region could result in a severe petroleum

## NEWS ANALYSIS

President Carter underscored this concern Wednesday when he declared that while the West could cope with an interruption of Iranian and Iraqi supplies, "it is imperative that there be no infringement

## Arab States Rally to Support Iraq

Others Urge Peaceful End to Dispute

WASHINGTON — An appeal from King Hussein for world to rally behind some tentative re-

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Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, right, appears with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the Soviet Mission to United Nations in New York for talks on the Iran-Iraq conflict.

## Muskie Meets Gromyko, Says Talks on Missiles Set

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Thursday and said that the two had reached an understanding on the time and the place for the beginning of negotiations on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He said an announcement would be made before the end of the day.

Mr. Muskie also said after the 3 1/2-hour meeting at the Soviet mission that he appeared to have been unable to enlist Soviet support for the UN call for a cease-fire in the war between Iran and Iraq.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization ministers decided in December to install 108 Pershing-2 and 464 Cruise missiles in Western Europe, to counter a reported buildup of Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe. Moscow had insisted that this plan be dropped before any new talks could take place on limiting missiles in Europe.

But Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev dropped that condition during a meeting in July with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and it preliminary talks may begin as early as mid-October, possibly in Geneva.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict, Mr. Muskie said Mr. Gromyko reiterated the Soviet position on the war in the Gulf. In public statements, Moscow has declined to become involved in any sense, even to exert any leverage on the Iraqis to adhere to a cease-fire. The Soviet Union is the principal arms supplier for the Iraqi armed forces.

Mr. Muskie had said Wednesday that he would try to enlist Soviet support for the UN call for a cease-fire.

"We had a very frank exchange, but I am not going to get into the substance of it," the secretary of state said. The phrase "frank exchange" is a diplomatic code of sorts, often used to describe a meeting in which no agreement was possible between two opposing points of view.

The Muskie-Gromyko meeting was originally scheduled to focus on arms control measures, especially the negotiations to limit modern nuclear missiles in Eastern and Western Europe.

But the fighting between Iran and Iraq poses a new test to the East-West relationship and was expected earlier to be the principal issue of the Muskie-Gromyko session, the second official encounter between the two officials.

## System Failures, Confusion Preceded Titan Silo Blast

WASHINGTON — A long string of mechanical failures and confusion preceded the explosion of a Titan-2 missile silo near Damascus, Ark., the House Armed Services Committee has been told.

Among other examples, Air Force Secretary Hans Mark described Wednesday how three hours after the missile's fuel tank was accidentally punctured, an Air Force hazard team at the site and consultants from Martin Marietta, the contractor that built the Titan, were giving conflicting advice on how to handle the increasingly dangerous situation.

Strategic Air Command officers decided to wait for the situation to take care of itself — as the contractors suggested — rather than following the suggestion of their own team, which wanted to open the 740-ton cement cover over the missile and allow the explosive fuel and oxidizer vapors to escape before they exploded.

Despite the series of mechanical problems he described, Mr. Mark told the committee that the age of the 18-year-old missile was not a factor in the accident, as some critics have suggested. He said that the immediate cause was the dropping, 70 feet inside the silo, of an 8-pound wrench that bounced up and punctured the fuel tank.

The first safety feature of the Titan that failed, according to Mr. Mark's presentation, was a rubber matting placed between the spot where the airman using the wrench was standing and the side of the missile. It was supposed to catch and hold any dropped item. The wrench, Mr. Mark said, was too heavy for the rubber and fell through.

The warning systems inside the silo worked, Mr. Mark said, and there was an almost immediate indication of dangerous vapors and loss of fuel.

Two other safety systems, however, apparently failed. A water spray system was supposed to carry off the highly volatile fuel, but the leak was so large that the water and the fuel went to the cavity below the missile and remained there. As additional fuel leaked, the water became saturated, and fuel vapors began to build again within the enclosed silo.

At that point, sources said, an exhaust fan system normally would have come on to clear the air. It did not turn on at this site, Mr. Mark said, but he gave no further explanation.

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## Reagan Tailors Remarks to Local Issues

By Lou Cannon  
WASHINGTON POST SERVICE  
EL PASO, Texas — Ronald Reagan headed west this week, carrying with him a series of specialized messages carefully tuned to key constituencies in communities he will not visit again in this campaign.

"Coupling" is what a Reagan aide calls it, referring to the process of trying to dominate local news coverage by inserting a volatile local issue into the basic campaign speech.

While national attention has been focused on the long-distance exchange between President Carter and Mr. Reagan over whether the Republican nominee is a warmonger, Mr. Reagan has been making points on such diverse issues as Cuban refugees, the drought, the energy shortage and natural-gas pricing policies.

Remarks on Cuba  
In Miami, Mr. Reagan won cheers from that city's influential Cuban constituency by denouncing Fidel Castro and saying the United States should be a refuge for people fleeing tyranny. A few miles north on the same night, to a non-Cuban audience, he repeated these words but stressed that the responsibility for taking care of the refugees should be a national one, not Florida's alone.

In Springfield, Mo., on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan rapped Mr. Carter for a purported delay in declaring the state a disaster area when it needed help because of a drought.

In Tyler, Texas — a conservative, oil-rich community in a congressional district narrowly carried by Mr. Carter four years ago — Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that the

president was afraid to debate energy policy with him.

In El Paso, the issue was natural-gas policy. Mr. Reagan said Mr. Carter had "broken a solemn promise" to the governors of Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma in 1976 to "work with Congress ... to deregulate natural gas."

Related Discovery  
All of these specialized issues are consistent with the basic Reagan campaign speech and its litany of family, work, neighborhood, jobs and peace. But the emphasis on local interests reflects a somewhat belated discovery by the Reagan campaign that there are ways for a presidential nominee to dominate local coverage by stressing issues sometimes downplayed in the national press.

A Reagan aide told this story in explaining what was happening. It seems the late Hubert Humphrey was addressing a corporate audience. He declared that contrary to his reputation, he was pro-business: he wanted corporations to make profits that would produce the taxes to finance needed social programs.

A wealthy businessman in the audience, skeptical of Humphrey, said, "That's all very well. But I bet you don't say the same thing when you meet with George Meany and the AFL-CIO in Bal Harbour."

"If you're saying that I talk more on Mother's Day than I do on Easter, you're right," Humphrey responded.

Mr. Reagan also has one message for the faithful and another for those he is trying to convert, the aide acknowledged. "And I guess that means we're not going to talk about Cuban refugees very much in Provo, Utah," he added.

But State Department aides said that whatever Moscow's motives, the administration had little choice in adopting a course of neutrality and noninvolvement. Some aides said that a U.S. policy of "tilting" toward Iraq could win favor in Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations, but they added it would reinforce the fierce anti-Americanism in Iran, risking the lives of the 52 U.S. hostages being held there.

In statements this week, Mr. Carter and other senior officials have raised the possibility of siding with Iran by suggesting that if the hostages were released, the administration might consider supplying the Iranian military with spare parts for its large inventory of U.S.-built weapons.

But in internal discussions, officials are said to have warned that a decision now to deliver military equipment to Iran would not only meet fierce resistance on Capitol Hill, but might also antagonize Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Oman, with which the administration has been working for months to forge new security ties.



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## Billy Carter Panel Agrees Not to Question President

By David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The senators investigating Billy Carter's ties to Libya have decided not to question President Carter directly about the matter.

Instead, according to Sen. Birch Bayh, chairman of the special subcommittee, written questions concerning the president's actions will be submitted to the White House staff.

"Asking questions of the president should not be done lightly," Sen. Bayh, D-Ind., said Wednesday.

"It should be done only in areas where his personal response is absolutely necessary."

In this instance, Sen. Bayh said, "We concluded there were no areas that demanded an eyeball-to-eyeball presentation."

Philip L. one, the subcommittee counsel, said after the panel's private meeting that it was "fair to assume that the president has said what he has to say on the important issues."

On Aug. 4, Mr. Carter submitted a long written statement to the Senate, and that night he held an

hourlong news conference that dealt almost entirely with his brother's activities. No factual evidence presented in public hearings since then has contradicted what the president said that day.

Answer Fully

Mr. Carter said then that he would answer all the senators' questions fully, and implied that he would testify in public under oath if the subcommittee so requested.

Only once in modern times, when Gerald Ford testified about

his pardon of Richard Nixon, has a sitting president appeared before a congressional committee to answer questions.

Many of the senators on the special subcommittee have said Mr. Carter showed bad judgment in not halting his brother's dealings with Libya and in allowing Billy to set up a meeting between Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, and Ali el-Houderi, the Libyan representative in Washington.

Sen. Bayh said subjective questions to the president about his judgment were unlikely to advance the investigation.

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, said there was no dissent in the decision not to take testimony from Mr. Carter under oath.

Sen. Bayh said the panel would meet its deadline of submitting a report of its findings to the Senate by Oct. 4. He said that technically it would be an interim report, but Mr. Toner said it would be "as complete as a report as we can write, and we will treat it as if it is our final report."

Billy Carter was questioned in private by subcommittee staff lawyers for about seven hours

Wednesday. Afterward, he told reporters that it was coincidental that he had made telephone calls to Libyans and his business associates minutes after calls to the White House.

Last week, the subcommittee released copies of long-distance telephone records showing that Billy Carter had made several calls on days that the president and Mr. Brzezinski were meeting with Mr. Houderi.

The subcommittee also released a transcript with classified information deleted, of its private questioning of Stansfield Turner, the director of central intelligence.

Under repeated questioning, Adm. Turner declared that no intelligence source was compromised when Mr. Brzezinski called Billy Carter last spring and warned him that his dealings with the Libyans could be embarrassing to the administration. Mr. Brzezinski's call was based on a highly classified intelligence report that he had been given by Adm. Turner.

Adm. Turner said he had taken the matter to Mr. Brzezinski because it was "desirable for the president to know that someone with whom he has regular contact is the subject of a foreign power's attempt to gain influence."

## Pair Uses Ladders to Flee East Berlin

United Press International  
BERLIN — Two persons using ladders dodged the bullets of East German border guards Thursday and climbed over the Berlin Wall to the West, the second successful flight from East Berlin this month, police said.

East German border guards fired at the two escapees as they climbed over the 12-foot wall, but neither was wounded in the shooting, police said. "As far as we know they were not hurt, although two shots were heard from the eastern side," a spokesman said.

Police said the two escapees, who were not identified, were taken to a hospital in shock after crossing into Kreuzberg, an area in the U.S. sector of West Berlin.

Reports from the scene said the two persons used ladders to scale the wall. Apparently seized by panic, one of them then climbed onto the roof of a building on the western side, while the other crawled to shelter, according to the West German news agency DPA.

Soon after the escape, four armed jeeps belonging to the Allied powers in West Berlin arrived at the western side of the



East German guards on patrol Thursday at the Berlin Wall after two persons scaled the barrier to flee to the West.

Wall, witnesses said. The witnesses reported seeing East German border guards take up an "on-guard" position on the eastern side.

Earlier this month, two East Berliners took advantage of the Sunday morning lull in East German guard watch to escape near Checkpoint Charlie.

## House Unit Recommends Expulsion of Rep. Myers

By Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ethics Committee has recommended that the full House expel Rep. Michael (Ozzie) Myers, D-Pa., from Congress for taking a \$50,000 bribe from undercover FBI agents a year ago.

If the House follows the recommendation in an expected vote next week, Rep. Myers would be the first member expelled since the Civil War.

### U.S. Actors Win Accord on Wages

United Press International

HOLLYWOOD — Film and television actors reached a tentative settlement with producers Thursday after a nine-week strike.

Kim Feller, spokeswoman for the Screen Actors Guild, said the proposed three-year contract includes a no-strike clause. Actors had demanded a 35-percent increase in wage scales effective Jan. 1 and a return residual ceiling ranging from 22 percent to 38 percent.

They agreed over the life of the contract on a 14 percent to 37 percent wage increase. The new contract calls for increases of 15 percent in the minimum wage in the first 18 months and 15 percent the second 18 months. The pact includes an increase in pension and welfare provisions.

The committee vote of 10 to 2 Wednesday, followed about two hours of deliberation. Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., the committee chairman, told reporters afterward that he thought the committee had considered Rep. Myers' case "very carefully and very properly."

Barrett Prettyman Jr., the committee's special counsel, recommended expulsion in his summation of the evidence against Rep. Myers, a 37-year-old former longshoreman from South Philadelphia. He showed the committee videotapes from the August trial in Brooklyn that resulted in Rep. Myers' conviction on bribery and conspiracy charges for taking the cash payment after promising the undercover agents he would introduce a private immigration bill for a supposed Arab "sheikh."

"Influence as Bait"

"He used his influence as bait and barter to bring huge sums of money from those he thought could use his office," Mr. Prettyman told the committee. He said Rep. Myers' "conviction was a mockery of the seat in which his constituents placed him."

A lesser penalty "would be an insult to every principle for which Congress stands," Mr. Prettyman

said. "This man must not remain one day longer than necessary as a member of this House. He must be expelled."

Rep. Myers testified in his own behalf, as he did at the Brooklyn trial. He acknowledged that taking the money was unethical but he

## General Electric Agrees to Clean Up Hazardous PCB Waste at N.Y. Sites

New York Times Service

ALBANY, N.Y. — The General Electric Co. has agreed to spend an estimated total of more than \$30 million to clean up thousands of tons of hazardous waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) that it had dumped in seven landfills in three upstate New York counties before 1976.

The agreement, which took the form of a consent order signed Wednesday by the company and Robert Flacke, the state commissioner of Environmental Conservation, was announced by Gov. Hugh Carey, who commended both sides for negotiating a settlement without going to court.

As part of the agreement, Mr. Flacke said that GE would start engineering studies immediately

but that the first removal of the PCB-contaminated sediment could not start until 1981. He estimated that the work might be completed by the spring of 1984.

Until then, the sites will be fenced to protect the public, he said. None of the sites is owned by General Electric. The wastes were carted there by independent haulers hired by the company.

Polychlorinated biphenyls are a group of heavy liquids with insulating qualities that were formerly used in the manufacture of electric capacitors at two upstate GE plants, at Fort Edward and Hudson Falls. They are suspected of being carcinogens and are associated with cancer in animals, although no direct link has so far been found with the disease in humans.

Hamilton, D-Ind., and Stokes, D-Ohio.

If Rep. Myers is expelled, House next week and then in November, Congress would be faced with a question of what to do with Rep. Myers. Rep. Claydon Powell, D-N.Y., refused his House seat at the start of a new Congress in 1981, being found guilty of a \$40,000 congressional while chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee won re-election in 1968, seated by the House in 1969, though fined and stripped his seniority.

The Supreme Court in June, 1969, that the House ousted Rep. Powell's constitutional rights as a duly elected member refusing to seat him. But it did not rule on the question of seating a member who he expelled.

The House has not allowed the Ethics Committee recommendations. During the gaveling of South Korean in buying in 1978, for example, House voted to reprimand then, Rep. Edwin Bal, D-Calif. The committee concluded that Rep. Roybal about taking a cash payment South Korean lobbyist T. Park.

## Chicago Schools to Present Desegregation Plan to U.S. District Court

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The Chicago school board has entered into a negotiated consent decree with the Justice Department that pledges the board to adopt a constitutionally acceptable school desegregation plan by March, next year.

The plan, whose details will not be worked out for several months, was approved by the U.S. District Court here Wednesday after being adopted by the school board by a vote of 10-0. It must be in operation by next fall.

In the 1979-80 school year, Chicago's 647 public schools had 477,339 students and 25,514 teachers. Minorities made up 80 percent of the enrollment and 49 percent of the teachers. The projected enrollment for this school year is 61 percent black, 19 percent Hispanic, 18 percent white and 2 percent other minority groups.

The agreement ends more than 12 years of disagreement between the board and the U.S. government over the extent of and remedies for segregation in the nation's third-largest school system.

Two Objectives

Joyce Hughes, chairman of the school board's desegregation committee, said that the plan would remedy "all of the principal reasons" the government has given for denying millions of dollars in emergency school aid to the city.

"It will achieve two primary objectives," she said, "the greatest practicable number of desegregated schools and provide compensation

programs for the black and Hispanic schools which will remain segregated."

The school board affirmed in the agreement that it would begin planning a desegregation program by Oct. 15, complete the plan by March 11 and install it by the start of the 1981-82 school year.

The board pledged to "establish the greatest practicable number of stably desegregated schools, to desegregate all racial and ethnic groups in all age and grade levels

above kindergarten and to insure that all racial and ethnic groups share in the burdens of desegregation."

Wide Latitude

It is given wide latitude in using a number of strategies for achieving its goals, including redrawing school district boundaries, pairing schools and busing.

Many schools will remain all-black or all-white under the plan.

If voluntary and mandatory

measures do not achieve a practicable desegregation, agreement said, students reassigned and free transport provided. But any busing plan must be approved by the board and the court.

The Department of Education approved a \$422,000 grant to the school board to develop the plan. The court here will oversee implementation and resolve any disputes that arise between the board and the department.

## New Infertility Test Developed in U.S.

By Victor Cohn  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new test, followed by drug treatment, could help hundreds of thousands of infertile men and women have children.

The technique has been fully applied to only four persons — three men and one woman — so far. But in just one month the woman became pregnant, and one of the men succeeded in making his wife pregnant.

The condition that was successfully treated may afflict as many as 5 to 10 percent of all the infertile.

The results are reported in the New England Journal of Medicine Thursday by University of Pennsylvania doctors.

Dr. Gilbert Haas Jr. and co-workers first developed a test to identify those men and women who are infertile because for some unknown reason they produce antibodies, the body's disease-fighting agents, against sperm. Women produce antibodies that kill their husbands' sperm; the men produce antibodies that kill their own sperm.

Other Doctors

Other doctors have tried to identify men and women who produce such antibodies, but the results have been inconclusive. And some doctors, Dr. Haas says, began to doubt "whether antibody-mediated infertility was really a problem" or even existed.

Dr. Haas gave his new test to

614 infertile people, including 257 couples. He determined that 10 percent of the women and 7 percent of the men did produce sperm-killing antibodies.

The 614 persons studied might not be an accurate cross section of all infertile men and women, Dr. Haas concedes. Still, he says, it is probable that at least 5 percent of the infertile suffer from the same problem.

Dr. Haas gave corticosteroids — cortisone-like drugs — to try to suppress the unwanted sperm-

fighting antibodies temporarily. This, too, had been tried but the problem had been that the antibodies could be helped.

Dr. Haas essentially took blood from his infertile men with sperm from healthy men. He then determined antibodies in the blood as the normal sperm.

Now, Dr. Haas maintains "objective" test may be found the many susceptible then help manage their "infertility."

## Hungary's Premier Admits Faults in Communist Rule

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — In a speech reflecting concern over the crisis in Poland, Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar Thursday admitted that attempts at suppressing criticism and a dictatorial style of leadership existed in Hungary's Communist system.

Outlining his government's program, Mr. Lazar said "there are still spheres in our state and economic life where leaders refuse to consult their subordinates."

"We condemn such practices for they run counter to our political system," Mr. Lazar asserted.

In an apparent allusion to the alienation of Polish workers from state-controlled trade unions, Mr.

Lazar said: "Collaboration with the trade unions is not only but also essential for the movement, since it is one form of control over our activities."

Pledge to Help

"It helps us place our debt on better foundations and is easier to have them accept implemented."

Mr. Lazar said Hungary watched events in Poland with anxiety. He added he was in Poland would find "a Socialist solution to its problems."

He coupled a pledge to be land with a fresh show of to "our country's liberation Soviet Union."

Hungary will do everything "contribute to the normal process" in Poland with the helplessness, between our tries," Mr. Lazar said.

Mr. Lazar pledged "great responsibility" would be due to individuals and collectives, calling for a more control of the "fulfillment of duties."

The premier said bluntly: economy, too, needs changes" as he underlined the "need for raising the productivity of Hungarian production."

His government assumes responsibility for "outdated" standards applied so far to measure economic performance, Mr. noted.

He added that his government was at fault "because it has displayed adequate consistency carrying out the changes required for meeting the new demands

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## Unsheathing Nuclear Swords

The danger of nuclear weapons proliferation is difficult to overstate. For example, suppose that this round of the war between Iraq and Iran ends inconclusively. In the inevitable next round, or the round after that, an Iraqi bomb will probably cast a terrifying shadow over the conflict. What will the French and Italians, who have made the Iraqi bomb a virtual certainty, have to say about that? If the Iraqis should use their bomb once they have it — and there is no way to be sure they won't — the devastation of the Gulf area and its oil production facilities would be enormous and the disruption of the world's economy could be catastrophic. And more importantly, once the sword is out of its scabbard, it is possible that nobody will be able to put it back.

Then there is the Pakistan case. With Libyan money and a little help from the Swiss, the Pakistanis are very close to building a bomb of their own. It is understandable in the crudest Realpolitik terms why the French would aid the Iraqis in producing a nuclear weapon. France has cultivated a rich commercial relationship with Iraq based on oil and arms. But why would the Swiss help Pakistan produce nuclear bombs? What possible

commercial principle could outweigh the potential danger?

That is the background against which the U.S. Senate's decision not to block the sale of uranium to India should be considered. The Carter administration tried to make a case that failing to sell the fuel to India would be more damaging to the cause of nonproliferation than selling it. And furthermore, the line runs, if the United States doesn't sell uranium to Mrs. Gandhi, the Soviet Union will. Neither argument is very persuasive. India does what it can with the Soviet Union and what it wants with its nuclear policy. There is nothing in the administration's case, at least to the extent that it has become publicly known, to indicate that the United States has the leverage to make India accept safeguards or forewear building a bomb. As a result, the United States is in effect joining the French, Italians and Swiss in encouraging the development of still another nuclear power. The president used his office effectively in this instance to get what he wanted. But it conflicts with his broader nonproliferation goals.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## World Bank in PLO Thicket

An awkward problem confronts Amir Jamal, Tanzania's finance minister. Next week he will preside over a joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, normally a placid event remote from the political gales. Not this time. Some Arab members demand that the Palestine Liberation Organization be accorded observer status. But at U.S. urging, the bank's board has voted against expanding the observer list. That would shut out the PLO and jeopardize hundreds of millions in petrodollar guarantees from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

But if, to placate the sheikhs, Jamal tries to circumvent the board decision, he risks affronting Congress. It threatens to cut back U.S. contributions if the PLO gets an observer badge. This is consistent with U.S. efforts to withhold even symbolic recognition from the PLO while it denies Israel's right to exist. The resulting dilemma hurts everyone, especially the poor nations who most depend on the bank's solicitude.

It may be, as some Arabs maintain, that the bank has been too clubby on matters of staffing and policy. Yet the remedy is not to undermine an institution funneling money to countries impoverished by soaring oil prices. Arab countries talk grandiosely about estab-

lishing their own equivalent of the World Bank. But that is at best a remote vision; many poor nations would be beyond help by the time the loan windows opened. In any case, the bank is hardly the proper forum for debating the Palestinian cause. But it could be crippled by that argument; injecting one tangential political controversy invites another.

No doubt the West has at times been hypocritical in regarding the World Bank and IMF as antiseptic technical bodies, immune from politics. But that is nonetheless a productive ideal. Customer nations can attest that the aura of objectivity has helped them carry out difficult economic programs.

Fortunately, there is a possible remedy for Jamal's dilemma: to drop official observers altogether. The 42 observers who attended the last meeting will be distinguished onlookers next week. For the moment, this play may defuse the PLO bomb. In the long run, however, the worth and shape of these two organizations will depend on the determination of its Third World customers. If they want to keep the World Bank and the Monetary Fund out of the Palestinian thicket, they have the votes to do so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Reagan's Arithmetic

A presidential candidate's economic projections constitute a weighing of future risks. They represent his intentions, and reflect the dangers that he's prepared to run in pursuing them. The astonishing thing about Mr. Reagan's published projections is their inescapable implication of high and sustained inflation.

They are based on calculations by the Senate Budget Committee, which, unlike Mr. Reagan and his advisers, has stated the accompanying inflation estimates explicitly. They show the Consumer Price Index rising 10.9 percent in fiscal 1981 — that's the year starting next Wednesday — and 9.8 percent in fiscal 1982. It would be nearly three years, in this scenario, before the inflation rate sank below 9 percent. The committee, incidentally, assumes no tax cut in 1981. Mr. Reagan, in contrast, has pledged a big one beginning in January. Since Mr. Reagan's figures also show taxes cut more heavily than spending, his budget deficits would be larger than those foreseen by the Senate committee. It follows that his inflation forecasts must be higher than the committee's.

Last Friday, Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser, Alan Greenspan, said at a press conference that he does not accept the Senate Budget Committee's inflation figures. A Reagan administration's goals would be somewhat lower, he suggested. But when Mr. Reagan himself was asked about the inflationary consequences of his economic pro-

gram in the Sunday evening debate, he referred back to that same Senate Budget Committee report and its figures.

The committee assumes a high rate of growth for the national economy — an unrealistically high rate, we think. That growth rate is useful to Mr. Reagan and his advisers in their effort to demonstrate that they can both cut taxes and balance the budget. But if they use the Senate committee's growth rates, they cannot avoid responsibility for the inflationary implications that the committee prints in the same tables. It is a fair summary of Mr. Reagan's arithmetic to say that it suggests inflation remaining well over 10 percent throughout most of the next presidential term, with the economy meanwhile expanding in high prosperity.

That, of course, is not possible. People react to sustained inflation in ways that make it much worse. Interest soars, wage settlements rise and the dollar falls. A financial crisis would bring an abrupt end to the whole experiment, tax cuts and all.

Republicans point out, altogether accurately, that in 1976 Mr. Carter promised a balanced budget, lower taxes and less inflation. Through a combination of bad luck and bad judgment, he will succeed in none of the three. But it is hardly an improvement to have Mr. Reagan now promising extremely large tax cuts while sedulously ignoring the obvious inflationary consequences.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### In Defense of Kim

Kim Dae Jung believed in personal freedom and national independence in the same way President Kennedy did. But South Korea is not the United States. By knowing the truth, Kim thought he had a duty to speak out, with the intensity and emotional range of a Kennedy, much to the embarrassment and alarm of the army leadership, the bureaucrats and the business circles.

If he were an American in the United

States, he might have a successful political career. In South Korea, he was regarded as an alien and a political renegade.

We hope that by external pressure, especially from Japan, the military elite in South Korea can be moved to revoke the death sentence on Kim Dae Jung. If not, we have to reconcile with the old prevailing but depressing belief that human life is still cheap in Asia and can be removed like a cockroach with one slap of the sandal.

— From the Indonesian Observer (Jakarta).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

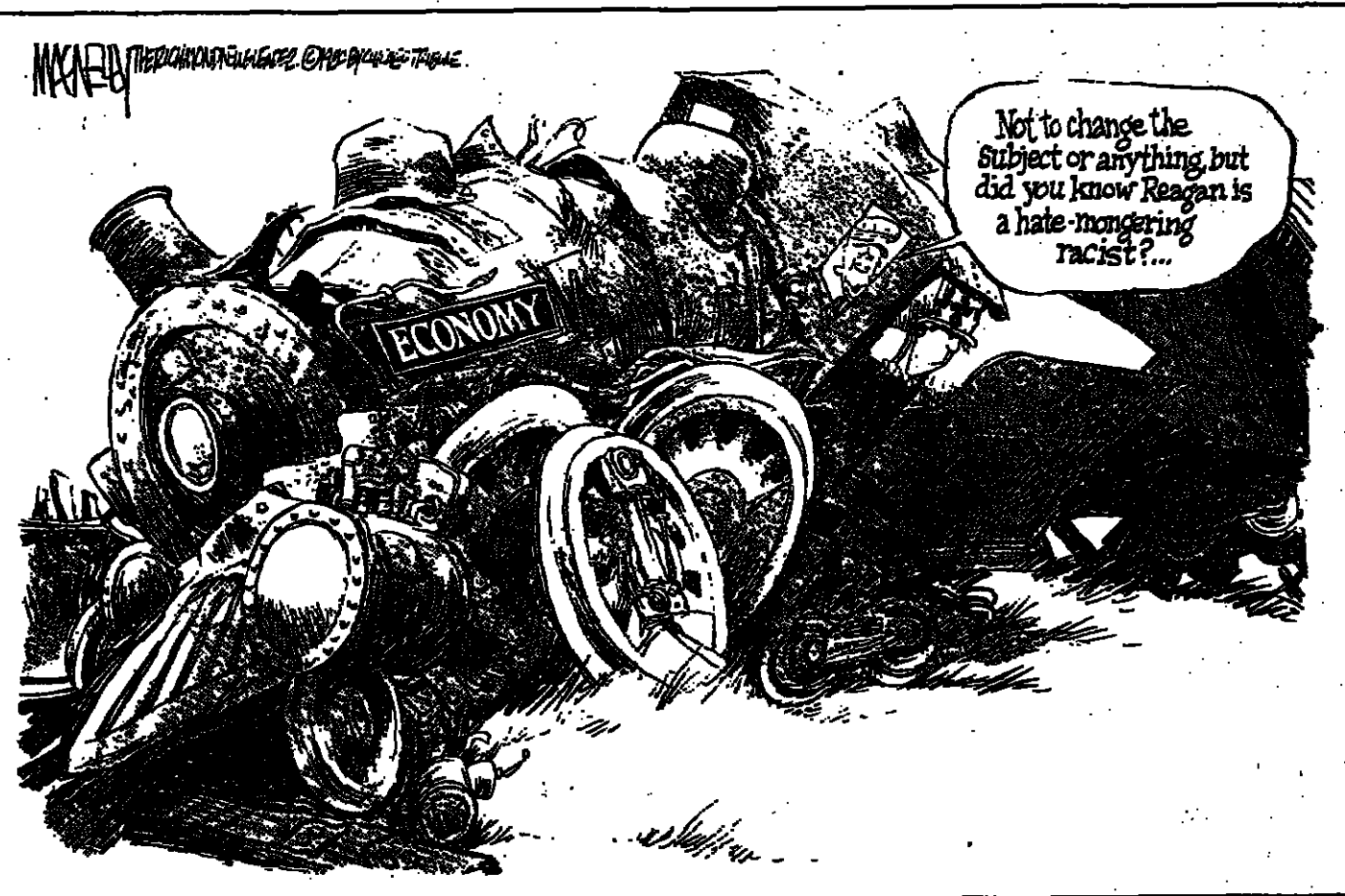
September 26, 1905

NEW YORK — Admiral Dewey's declaration that big ships and big guns decide the fate of a battle is attracting great attention, because of its apparent agreement with the latest policy of the British Admiralty. The Dreadnought, the largest battleship carrying the heaviest armament yet laid down by the Admiralty, furnishes another proof that the inevitable tendency is toward big ships. The battleship can keep the sea in all weathers, can act as a base for auxiliaries and offers the greatest resistance to attack. Heavy guns are the only weapon that can get home with controlling effect on the target over the long ranges at which sea actions must be fought.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 26, 1930

BERLIN — The tragic scenes of the French Revolution will be repeated in Berlin when the Fascists come into power, Adolf Hitler, the Fascist leader, promised in Leipzig today, during a further hearing of the trial of the three Reichswehr officers charged with treason for attempting to establish Fascist "cells" in the German army. Not only the blood of the nobility will flow, he added, but Socialist proletarians and pacifist professors will also be killed. In three years, Hitler predicted, his party would be the strongest in the country, and when the day of their triumph came, the Treaty of Versailles and the Young Plan would be tossed in the wastepaper basket.



## Italian Communists at the Crossroads

By Jonathan Power

ROME — The Italian Communist Party (PCI), outmaneuvered at home and, for the time being, relegated to the political sidelines, is reaching out in its foreign policy to show that it is still a vital, creative force, able to define the ingredients that will keep war and conflict out of Europe.

At home, with a governing coalition of Christian Democrats, Republicans and Socialists endorsed, there is little hope, in the foreseeable future, of the Communists realizing their dream of a "historical compromise" whereby the Christian Democrats and the PCI, united, would tackle together the deep-rooted economic, social and political problems of Italian society.

But abroad, with events like the Polish workers' strike and the gathering distrust between Western Europe and the United States, it is possible, say party leaders, to see a PCI helping to provide a bridgehead between the movements of change and independence in Eastern Europe and the search for a non-U.S. identity in Western Europe. A "third force" is the new vogue word.

### Murder of Moro

With hindsight, it is now clear that the point of departure for the PCI was the murder by the Red Brigades in May, 1978, of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro. Mr. Moro had succeeded in devising a formula that would bring the PCI into a formal parliamentary alliance with the Christian Democrats. The expiration was that, after a period of time, the PCI would, in some form or other, enter the government.

The Red Brigades blew up that idea when they killed Mr. Moro. Without him on the scene, there was no one powerful enough to hold the Christian Democrats close to the PCI. The Christian Democrats moved rapidly to the right, leaving the PCI isolated and exposed. The PCI was left, honoring its part of the deal, ending the Christian Democrats' parliamentary voting strength, but with the prospect of no substantial reward. It was not so surprising that after nine months of this the Communists felt they had no alternative but to pull out and bring down the government.

### Haggling

After an election, followed by months of haggling, the Christian Democrats found an effective substitute for PCI parliamentary votes when the Socialists joined the government.

Since then the PCI has been cornered. It cannot easily go back to its historical compromise stance, when it used the unions as a battering ram for making the Christian Democrats take the Communists seriously. An era of renewed industrial militancy would appear irresponsible — the last thing they want to appear to be — at a time when Italian industry is not in good shape. Yet, without a well-defined image — either right or left — it is inevitable that there is disenchantment within the party rank and file and a lack of dramatic appeal to the voters.

This no-man's-land on the home front has pushed the Communists into daring escapades on the foreign front.

### Back Schmidt

When the Red Army invaded Afghanistan, the PCI led an all-out blitz of condemnation. Then, when President Carter threatened a full range of countermeasures, they let it be known that they thought the Americans were too extreme. A number of their spokesmen suggested that the ideal position had been taken by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Since then they have gone so far as to say that their identification on foreign policy questions with the Socialist International is near complete.

Add to this the PCI's refusal to sit in the same bloc as the hard-line French Communists in the European Parliament; party leader Enrico Berlinguer's meetings with the Socialist leaders of Spain, Portugal, West Germany and France; missions to Algeria, India, Zimbabwe and China; and you have the ingredients of the "third

force." The PCI's "third force" is not to be confused with Graham Greene's "third force" of his Vietnam novel, "The Quiet American." In that case, the "third force" was a U.S. effort to substitute "modern" nationalistic leadership in place of colonialism, in an attempt to counter Communist takeovers. In this case, it is an alternative to the superpowers.

The "third force" as a tool for creating political movement within Italy appears to have its successful moments. The Polish workers' strikes and the PCI's cautious identification with them led to renewed debate within the left wing of the Christian Democrats about bringing the PCI into the government.

Despite its achievements, the "third force" is, in its present

form, a flawed concept, just as the PCI itself is flawed. It is flawed because the party still does have a special relationship with Moscow. This ranges from complex ideological affinities — not the least the continuing attachment to Leninism — to the observable fact that a number of senior members of the PCI like to take their holidays in the Soviet Union.

### NATO Issue

When an issue like NATO modernization and the deployment of Euromissiles comes up, the PCI finds it impossible to stake out a plausible middle position. While Mr. Berlinguer goes to great lengths to say that he feels "more secure" living in a country that is part of NATO rather than part of the Warsaw Pact, he cannot ask

the party to approve the toughening and strengthening of the NATO forces. That would be too much for the party to digest. Not surprisingly, this is great ammunition for the right wing of the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. To this extent, the PCI has less room for maneuver than Belgian, Dutch, or even French and British Socialists.

The fact of the matter is that unless the PCI drops Leninism (as the Spanish Communist Party has), its trips to Moscow, its hammer and sickle and other inherited paraphernalia, it will never cross the divide that separates it from real power. At the moment, it is struggling toward learning that truth. Its "third force" has merely highlighted its dilemma, not solved its basic problem.

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## Decolonizing the Mind

By Tarzie Vittachi

NEW YORK — This week Unesco is holding in Belgrade its biannual general conference at which the new international information order will once again be brought formally into the public eye. Whether the debate itself will serve to increase or reduce the prevailing confusion between the disputants in the hall and the concerned public outside will largely depend on how willing the delegates are to recognize that what is at stake is not accommodation but change.

But more particularly, it will depend on whether they can discard the widely prevalent myth that the advocates of a new information order have joined up with some diabolical masterminds in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to conspire to destroy some of the most sacrosanct and stoutly defended bastions of liberty such as a free and untrammeled flow of fruitful information and that they want to hand over the press to control by governments of the nonindustrialized world.

Of course there are governments — and I say a majority — who wish to bring the press to heel or have already done so. Which nation in Europe or North America hasn't at one time or another suffered from this experience? But it is an unfair gibe at Third World journalists, who support the drive for a change in the media relationships between the North and the South, to suggest that they are willing or unwitting participants in a campaign to let the press down.

How many Western publishers and journalists in our generation

have suffered imprisonment, exile, the loss of their jobs, their newspapers, the chance to practice their profession and have paid heavy dues to the cause of press freedom as have stalwarts like the late Koh Jai Wook of South Korea, Chino Roces of the Philippines, George Verghese of India, Mochtar Lubis of Indonesia and many others? The last two are members of the MacBride Commission appointed by Unesco to report the need for a new information order.

Is their record not sufficient evidence that what is really at issue is not government control? That is another struggle and it will be a long and unwinding one so long as mass poverty blights the Third World and governments can plausibly argue that, since they are the principal change agents of desperately poor countries, they should have the right to use the media for propaganda purposes as indeed Britain did in the face of Hitler's threat.

But the chances of the journalists of the South even retaining what liberties they now have is vitiated by the quality of the performance of many colleagues in the North. Their tendency to take a lofty zoological view of the Third World, more often than not grubbing around for sordid "dirt" about high-level corruption and ostentation. You can count on the story of the Mercedes-Benzes at a Third World Meeting in Nairobi or Caracas and be assured that the Mercedes and Cadillac at the meeting of the World Bank or the IMF are taken as proper perks of office.

Not that such aberrations in the

poor world should pass unnoticed by the northern press — indeed many southern journalists have been jailed, gagged or booted out precisely because they exposed the murky deeds of the powerful — but when that becomes, as it often does, the obsessive preoccupation of the foreign correspondent to the exclusion of less exciting and therefore less "saleable" reporting about the effort to reduce human poverty, and the worthwhile social change and human development that has been taking place in many areas of the Third World, even the basic values of the press as a whole come to be seen as malicious, crass and snooty.

### Back to Stanley

Anthony Smith in his new book "The Geopolitics of Information — How Western Culture Dominates the World" (Faber and Faber, London) illustrates this loftiness in a scintillating quotation from a speech made by Henry M. Stanley, the journalist who found Livingstone in Africa and came to England to be lionized. He told the Manchester Chamber of Commerce: "There are 50 millions of people beyond the gateway to the Congo, and the cotton spinners of Manchester are waiting to clothe them. Birmingham foundries are glowing with the red metal that will presently be made into ironwork for them and the tinkers that shall adorn those dusky bosoms, and the ministers of Christ are zealous to bring them, the poor benighted heathen, into the Christian fold."

Not that such aberrations in the

### Chortle

The age of imperialism when

human beings of the southern

hemisphere were seen as proper

subjects for commercial, cultural

and religious exploitation by what

Mr. Smith calls a "rationalizing,

organizing, observing civilization"

is long past and many editors and

reporters in the North would chortle

as merrily as I did at the absurd

notion of Mr. Stanley's sentiments

persisting even in this day and age.

But they do. The Third World is

still often seen through those top-

down distorting lenses. That is the

nub of the debate on the new in-

formation order. Attitudes deep-

inlaid over centuries are tricky and

persistent. The decolonization of

the mind has a long way more to

go.

Tarzie Vittachi, a deputy executive

director of Unifac, was editor of

the Cayman Observer and The Asian.

He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

©1980, Los Angeles Times

## A Defeat For U. In Gulf

By Joseph Kr

WASHINGTON — Up between Iraq demonstrates once again good-guysism does not win wars. To prove it, character to the Ayatollah, the United States claimed a strictly neutral

It thus rendered itself in the vortex of world. Whatever happens now against U.S. interests, as the Soviet Union as the power in the area.

The U.S. position surfaced quickly diplomatic, exchange soon as the fighting with Iran to mount, the Ayatollah meant fingered the United States. "We are at war with Iran," said, "and today the hand is showing through of Iraq."

President Carter, in his announcement that the States was "not taking a stand" and then let slip the rest. He said the conflict must convince the Iranians their friends, "and therefore them to release the hostages."

Putting the United States mercy of the ayatollah's usual nonresults with release of the hostages. Events unfolded, in a way that adds with U.S. First of all, the fighting in the military action being decisive, it has raised threat to the flow of oil from countries. Once again, the possibility of a supply crisis.

Secondly, a dark shadow across the monarch games of Kuwait, Saudi and the sheikhdoms of the Gulf. For those countries supply the great bulk of consumed in Europe. In the United States — and here the political in Tehran and Baghdad.

If the Iraqis emerge to the fighting, the left wing of the Ba'ath regime there in still better position to the dynasties of the Gulf. Iran does well, the religious fundamentalism of the ayatollah inspire new hostility to the "Zionist" of the oil sheikhs.

An adverse impact on the David process is equally serious. Serious hopes for further depend on bringing Jordan the talks between Egypt and the Jordanians, however, come forth unless given at support by Saudi Arabia.

The one thing President Hussein of Iraq shares with the ayatollah is an attitude of the intransigence towards the "Zionist" entity. ever gains the edge in the Saudis will be evicted to align themselves: settlement with Israel.

Lastly, there are the F. Saddam Hussein, while hard on the Com. within Iraq, personally engaged a security treaty with a decade ago for new dependence on sophisticated ones. He sent one of his laborers, Tariq Aziz, to after the fighting with Iran.

Clearly the Russians, solidify their position in Iraq by not pulling the string Iraq military effort.

At some point, however, tunity will also beckon to the Iranians in Iran. Either they trounce a settlement that regime of the ayatollah, or regime cracks — they can the pieces. In either case, at Lebanon has become the conflict in the Gulf.

### Lot to Explain

Apologists for President will no doubt claim the States had no alternative will, in that connection, no usual pop sociology about "inexorable workings of a tion brought on by the shah

But they have a lot to Why did the president a State Department keep up about the emergence of a of-the-road, progressive replacement of the shah? Why, in place was forced out, did the shah pretend nothing had happened? How can Carter doctrine, proclaimed such fanfare only eight ago, turned out to have no a tion? And how come the States never deployed its assets — the great fund of to the Islamic revolution in the organized opposition of Iranians; and the strong into such states as Egypt and Arabia in a pro-Western reg Tehran?

To all these questions there single answer. The Carter ad ration at all times underestimates the strategic importance of felt guilty about the U.S. pr in that country. And in the p of trying to purify itself, it be the author of self-defeat o United States in the Gulf.

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Modeling

Product Is the Name of the Game

Jeffrey Robinson

**E CARLO** — Eileen Jerry Ford runs a model agency in New York. The 175 models, mostly women, account for the most recognizable faces in the fashion world. For so many years, Eileen has been at the center of the modeling industry. She is not just a model, she is a product. They are not interested in the object. If her face it becomes counter-productive, she is out. Some models become famous because they know they will look at the model's product.



Eileen and Jerry Ford

Ford claims that being just another pretty face is not enough. "So much has to do with the strength of a model's personality. There are of course certain basic characteristics such as a long neck, hairline, good teeth, a good mouth and well shaped lips. But it simply is not enough to be beautiful. This year alone over 10,000 women will have been in touch with us looking for a career as a model. We'll try tests on maybe 100. That's not a very high percentage. Out of that group we might actually sign on 25 or 30. And then maybe only half of them will eventually do any work the first year."

Jerry Ford agrees, adding that he is usually the one to have to tell the rejects the truth. "It's not easy to shatter dreams and I'm afraid there's a lot of broken glass on the floor around my feet. It's tough to tell some girl that she isn't pretty enough, or that she's too tall or too short or too something else. But I've found the only way to say it is firmly. Not harshly because I don't want to hurt anyone. But the more severely, the more they'll believe it."

And while Ford Agency alumnae include Ali McGraw, Suzie Parker, Jean Shrimpton, Candice Bergen, Jane Fonda, Lauren Hutton and Cheryl Tiegs, there have also been a few near misses. "Lauren Hutton was turned down by every agency in New York before she came to us. Today she is known throughout the world as the Ultima II makeup girl. Karen Graham, who is the Estee Lauder girl, didn't come to see us at all. Eileen discovered her walking down the back steps at Bonwit Teller's," Jerry said.

Eileen and Jerry Ford met in New York in 1944. "It was at a dance," she recalled. "Jerry was an officer candidate school and I picked him out of 3,800 guys. I chased him all the way to San Francisco until he had his back to the Pacific. There was nothing else he could do except marry me."

"Jerry had a football scholarship at Notre Dame after the war but by that time I was expecting a child. At that same time I also knew two models in New York who were looking for someone to represent them, and before either Jerry or I knew it, we were in the modeling business. From two models we went to eight and it's been growing ever since. Today we employ 40 people just to help run the office."

Because it is the business it is, competition among agencies for the top models is savage. Recently, a Paris agency came to New York and raided the Fords, getting away with some of their more established models. The Fords have sometimes taken another approach to finding new models. This year they called it "The Face of the '80s."

"We're always actively looking for new models," Jerry Ford said, "so we thought we'd have ourselves a contest. We brought 20 girls from 20 different countries here to Monaco to compete against each other for a first prize of a two-year contract with us and a guaranteed \$50,000."

Norwegian Winner

The winner turned out to be 19-year-old Annette Stai from Norway, a 5-foot-8-inch riding, handball and jogging enthusiast. But then, Eileen Ford said, "just about any of these 20 girls could make it as a professional model in New York." So the Fords in effect hedged their bet and signed up a bunch of the others as well.

"We have a very jealously guarded reputation," continued Eileen Ford, whose own reputation is based at least partly on her success as an author. She has written four books, three of them about beauty and diet. Strangely enough, the least successful was the one about modeling.

"No one wants to read about why they can't be a model. After all, when you talk about modeling you're talking about a highly desirable career. It's a more accessible career than say, acting. But then there are people who think of the modeling business as centerfolds in men's magazines and very frankly being a Playmate has nothing whatsoever to do with modeling. A lot of models go on to become stars in their own right. Girls in centerfolds are forgotten almost immediately. Nor is modeling like the movies. It's a much cleaner business than films. There is no casting couch when you're talking about the kinds of models we represent. There's simply too much money involved."

"The way he has the waiters display the food is absolutely beautiful," remarked one chef. "Craig Claiborne said that 'no restaurant in the country has such a pyrotechnic display of food.'"

Banchet's kitchen to being interviewed or talking about his trade. "Yes, yes, I've gotten a lot of attention," he admits, but then shrugs his shoulders as if to say, "Ca m'est egal."

Sharps and Flats

**PARIS** — Karl Winding opens at the Club St. Germain Sept. 29 for a two-week engagement. James Last is at the Palais des Congrès Sept. 26 at 9 p.m. The Golden Gate Quartet will be at the Festival de Saint Cloud Oct. 1 at 8:30 p.m. under the Big Tent. Mootouff and Nicolette are there Sept. 27 at 5 p.m. and Les Four Jockeys Oct. 4 at 8:30 p.m. The festival runs through Oct. 5. Will Bill Davis is appearing nightly at the Hotel Maridien.

**COPENHAGEN** — Santa Cruz is at the Montmartre Jazz Club Sept. 26, followed by the Montmartre Jazz Club Sept. 27. The Delta-Cross Band Sept. 28-29, the New Jangle Orchestra the 30th and the Strong Brothers on Oct. 1.

**LONDON** — The Tourists are at the Robin Hood Theatre Sept. 27 and at the Odéon Hammersmith Sept. 28. Rick Wakeman will be at the Odéon Hammersmith Sept. 30. Don McLean at the Royal Festival Hall Oct. 1, and Cliff Richard every night at the Apollo Victoria.

**COLOGNE** — Jazz and Blues Festival Sept. 26-27 at the WDR-Funkhaus at 6 and 10 p.m. Festivals: Big Ten Tenors, Saxony Trio, Luther Allstars, Lloyd Glass and Big Joe Davis.

**WEST BERLIN** — Anna Tronel will be at the Abendstar Kino Sept. 26-27 at 11 p.m. and Marlene Dietrich at the Metropol on the 29th at 9 p.m.

**HAMBURG** — Hal Singer is at the Davis Swing Club Sept. 26-28.

**DUESSELDORF** — The group Sky is at the Robert-Schumann Sept. 26 at 8 p.m. and Helen Schneider at the Stadtheater on the 29th at 8.

**MUNICH** — Udo Jürgens tops the bill at the Casino-Kino-Fest Sept. 26 at 8 p.m. Munich is at the Jazz-Galerie Sept. 26.

**ON TOUR** — Hildegard Knef is in Munich Sept. 29 at the Circus-Romano-Bar at 8 p.m. and the next night in Vienna at the Konzerthaus at 7:30 p.m.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Shopping

A Rainy-Day Business

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Some people buy an umbrella in three minutes. Others take half an hour or more. Some come back the next day and start all over. Then they come back a few months later when their umbrella needs repair. When it's shot, they come back again and ask for their handle back so they can use it again.

This is why a place such as Madeleine Gely's, at 218 Boulevard Saint-Germain, which dates back to 1834, can exist. Not just to sell you an umbrella but an *art de vivre*. Take the diplomat whose first request was that the handle be in one solid piece. Then he asked if they had pear tree — meaning a pear tree handle. They did, plus rosewood, ash, hazel, maple, malacca, oak and bamboo. He wanted a flatter canopy. He got it. He checked the spokes. "Forty-three centimeters. Good." He asked to see a second one. They were identical except for the slightly different grain. That's when he asked the salesman if he would give him a good reason for buying one instead of the other. Did he get the boot? Not at all.

If anybody can put fun into rain, Mrs. Gely can. She feels it is her mission to take care of her clients (as against customers) and their umbrellas for life. She has them for all ages and occasions — for tiny tots, with cheerful prints; animal-headed umbrellas for your country place, or golf umbrellas. Some have a folding leather seat which comes in handy for hunting or at the races.

With a sigh, Madame will tell you that things are getting difficult in our little trade. First of all, one can't find good silk anymore. Then the wood sources are drying up, including the fields around Paris "where they used to grow trees just to use as umbrellas handles." At Gely's, you can also order a custom-made umbrella and buy an antique handle of silver or ebony in almost any possible shape and subject. You can also bring in your own favorite handle. Some of Gely's treasures include old gold and enameled handles that still come in their box, complete with gold tips to trim the spokes. "Those," she points out, "used to be given as wedding presents."

The Other Side of the Business

Half the business in the tiny place is walking sticks, most of them antiques, which have become a fad. Gely started it "by accident," she said, "when I threw a whole bunch of them in an umbrella stand." Now they are frequently found in chic foyers. There are hundreds of them at Gely's, from the half-crook silver one, such as Queen Mary used to carry, to a crystal one, twisted and filled with tiny multicolored bonbons.

Canes were such an everyday item that there were different ones for different uses. There were just plain walking sticks, evening sticks (usually with gold or silver tops), climbing sticks, defense canes (with a hidden blade) and more cheerful ones whose top screws to reveal a tiny flask and glass. Mrs. Gely's private collection includes playwright Sacha Guitry's blood cane and another emerald-trimmed one which reportedly belonged to Talleyrand. There are exotic canes and cute ones and practical ones. The clochard's cane, whose tip is equipped to pick up cigarette butts).

Such is Mrs. Gely's devotion to the cause that her assistant, Jean-Pierre Malga, who also knows all there is to know about canes, has to change the window once a month. Now it's a hunting scene with heather and all kinds of canes hanging from antique hunting lodge hat racks. The bulldog with silver eyebrows and whiskers is worth the detour.

Opera in England

A More Sensitive, Less Jolly 'Cosi'

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — The problem facing a producer of "Cosi Fan Tutte" is just how far to take Mozart and his librettist, Lorenzo da Ponte, at their word, which seems to be — and the point is explicitly made at the end of the opera — that we mortals can save ourselves a lot of tribulation by not expecting too much of one another.

Some producers would have it that Fiordiligi and Dorabella readily penetrate their lovers' often hilariously outlandish disguises, and from that moment are simply putting the boys on. This approach lends itself to comedy, high or low, depending upon the producer's taste and propensities. But it goes against the libretto, and denies the sincerity of some of the most compassionate arias.

John Cox has opted for Mozart and da Ponte in his new production (in English) for the English National Opera, introduced at the Coliseum Wednesday, and the result is a "Cosi Fan Tutte" less jolly, less light-hearted than many, but more sensitive, more humanly compelling than most.

This thanks not only to his own perception and interpretive consistency — including, most importantly, credible disguises for the two swains — but also to Sir Charles Mackerras' stylish and devoted musical direction, the ENO orchestra responding

with rare delicacy and subtlety to its former musical director's appreciation of Mozart's incandescent scoring.

The cast, as is so often the case with this company's offerings, is characterized more by a high degree of vocal and histrionic professionalism than by any stunning or, as can sometimes be the case, self-serving virtuosity.

Felicity Lott won — and earned — the ovation of the evening with her "Per pietà," although in "Come scoglio" she was stretched at both extremes of that aria's appalling range. Della Jones got Dorabella's person and music just right. Marilyn Hill Smith's Despina was appropriately tough, vocally and dramatically.

The men, Alan Opie as Guglielmo, Anthony Rolfe Johnson as Ferrando and Neil Howlett as Don Alfonso were all fine, although the latter's high baritone (rather than bass) was too much like Opie's and his makeup too young to account for Despina's heartless. "For a girl like me, an old crock like you is worthless."

Sir Charles has permitted — and doubtless contributed a good deal of tasteful embellishment, including the vocal flourishes at fermatas that one hears on the recordings of singers of long ago, and Ferrando has been given all three of his arias, uniswiftly, as it turned out, contributing as they do to an unduly extended second act.

Dance in Italy

Carla Fracci Becomes Nureyev's Kitri

By Brendan Fitzgerald

International Herald Tribune

**MILAN** — Carla Fracci is viewed in Italy as something like a redeeming madonna of the dance. In large part her reputation is deserved domestically, because more than anyone else in Italy she has over three decades raised the image of the ballerina to a state of respectability.

This, unfortunately, had to be done by a disproportionate number of Giselles and Julietts, so the decision by La Scala to replace Rudolf Nureyev's production of "Romeo and Juliet" with his staging of "Don Quixote" stimulated more interest than disappointment. Now Fracci would be Kitri, a role she had never attempted before.

Perhaps the kitschiest of all classical ballets, "Don Quixote" balances its trivialization of Cervantes' masterpiece with the amiable mindlessness of Minkus' music. Along the way there is sometimes great fun to be had and even moments when this old Petipa-Gorsky warhorse can become a launching pad for stellar dancing.

Though new to La Scala, Nureyev's version was first seen in Vienna in 1966, and this production comes from Zurich. It incorporates many changes in action, choreography and orchestration perhaps meant to eliminate kitsch but certainly adding confusion. Far from improving "Don Quixote," Nureyev's attempts to enrich its psychological and dramatic content only emphasize the absence of development in its score.

Missed opportunities contribute

to the lack of clarity. The secondary role of the torero and the street dance can provide passages of splendid movement, but their potential panache seems deliberately smothered by Nureyev's staging.

As for the stars, it can be said at once that Fracci certainly breaks new ground. Her Kitri is a tough cookie and one without charm, although a charming Fracci seems a contradiction in terms. When she essays the purely classical episodes of the dream scene and the grand pas de deux the style is too rigid and the tempos too slow.

Nureyev's dancing is by now a strained caricature of the exotic splendor of his past. His variations are wildly complex, their complexities taken at a bit-or-miss pace that has at least the merit of distracting from their distortions.

An International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference on:

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Paris October 13-14

New York November 24-25

**Jean-Yves Haberer**, Director of the French Treasury, and **Filippo Maria Pandolfi**, Minister for the Treasury of Italy and Chairman of the IMF Governors Committee on the International Monetary System, will be featured speakers at the fifth International Herald Tribune/Forex Research conference on the "Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held October 13 and 14 at the Paris Hilton.

Designed to assist senior executives in solving the complex foreign exchange problems they encounter daily, this two-day working conference will include presentations by Financial Directors and Treasurers of some of Europe's most important corporations: Unilever, IBM, Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson, Occidental Petroleum, Renault, Electrolux, Gasunie, Dow Chemical and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlman.

They will discuss specific techniques for managing currency exposure (debt versus forward markets, netting, measuring results, dealing with trading rooms, the role of timing, etc.) as well as such overall policy questions as centralization versus decentralization of foreign exchange exposure.

Of special interest as the U.S. presidential elections approach will be a speech by **Robert Solomon** of the Brookings Institution on the outlook for the world economy.

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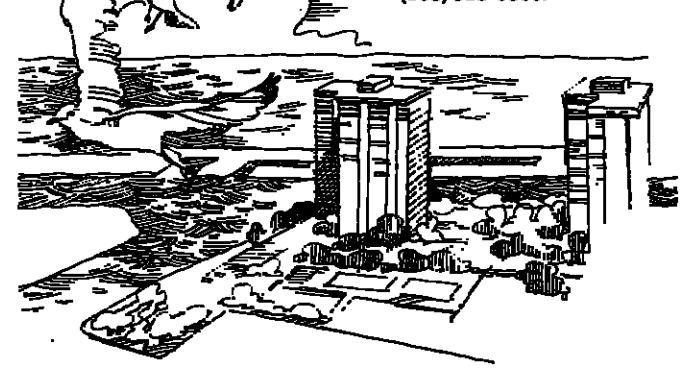
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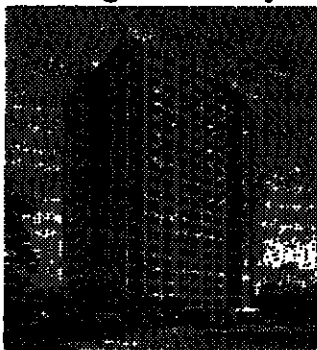
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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Lays Off 1,834 Workers in France**

**Societe Bousac Saint-Freres**, the textile unit of the Agache-up, announced Thursday that it was laying off 1,834 workers in northern France. Seven will be closed indefinitely. The announcement, expected for some time, was made to worker committees.

**'s First-Half Turnover Rises 10 Percent**

**West Germany** — Friedrich Krupp, the West German steelmaker, posted consolidated turnover of 6.85 billion Deutsche marks for the first half of 1980, up 10 percent from the year-earlier period to an intermediate report issued Thursday. Management said that it expected difficulties in the second half.

**Cuts Work Schedules**

**CUSEN**, West Germany — Bayer, citing the general slowdown for chemicals, on Thursday followed its competitor Hoechst in shortening working hours in some West German plants. Spokesmen said that 4,100 workers would be affected — 3,600 in and 500 in Urding. The shortened schedules probably early in October and last 42 working days, Bayer said. Shorter schedules for a first group on Sept. 22.

**Pin Resumes N-Plant Construction**

**Philippines** — The Philippines has formally resumed construction of its power plant, halted 15 months ago after the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania. The plant, owned by the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission, is based on recommendations from the International Atomic Energy Commission that the plant "can be operated without causing undue risk to public health and also signed a renegotiated contract with Westinghouse Electric Co. of the U.S. contractor, involving new safety measures. The government will now have to find some \$500 million to meet cost of building the 630-megawatt station on the Bataan peninsula, 70 kilometers (43 miles) west of Manila, the announcement said. The plant on completion at the end of 1984 is now at \$1.9 billion compared with the original \$1.1 billion estimate in 1963. Completion date. The government is expected to go to the U.S. as for earlier loans on the project — the U.S. Export-Import Bank and a consortium of commercial banks led by Citibank.

**Prepares Steam Coal Export Drive**

**Robert C. Siner**, international trade director of the Carter administration, is mounting a drive to increase U.S. steam coal exports to six-fold within the year, according to a top aide.

A key element in our export drive, said Siner, is to increase U.S. steam coal exports to six-fold within the year, according to a top aide. Siner said that the Carter administration is mounting a drive to increase U.S. steam coal exports to six-fold within the year, according to a top aide.

Department official said that Britain, Italy, and the Scandinavians were among the European countries seeking U.S. steam coal. He said that the U.S. has reserves in the world, and that the Carter administration is mounting a drive to increase U.S. steam coal exports to six-fold within the year, according to a top aide.

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**Reserves Prove New Resource**

**U.S. Steel Firms Exploiting Coal**

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Armo, the sixth-largest steel company in the United States, has 2,000 workers on layoff, but the 2,200 Armo workers who dig and process coal in parts of West Virginia are working full tilt.

The Armo coal miners are part of a new and promising tack by most major steel companies in this country to cash in on their enormous reserves of coal. Traditionally, the steel companies consumed most of their coal in making steel themselves, so when steel production declined, so did their coal operations.

Increasingly, however, the steel companies want to sell more excess coal while continuing to meet their own needs. They are stepping up the development of their extensive coal resources and pushing coal production even though their steel mills remain in deep recession.

Some steel companies — such as Jones & Laughlin Steel, the nation's third largest, and National Steel, which ranks fourth — have sold off coal reserves to raise revenue badly needed to offset the fall in profits that followed the sudden decline in steel orders earlier this year.

For some, the new strategy is already paying off. Armo and U.S. Steel, for example, have managed to exploit a increase in demand by Japan for metallurgical coal. The Japanese steelmakers' normal supplies from Australia were disrupted by strikes earlier this year.

According to Robert Boni, Armo's group vice president for material resources, this year the company expects to export about a million tons of coal — perhaps 70 percent of it to Japan and 30 percent to Europe. Last year, by contrast, Armo had almost no coal exports.

Similarly, U.S. Steel's coal exports are soaring. David Hopton, vice president of resource development at U.S. Steel, estimated in an interview that this year the company would also export about a million tons to Japan and Europe, compared with 400,000 tons last year.

Mr. Hopton does not expect, however, to gain a permanent place in the Japanese market any time soon. The Japanese steelmakers "are dedicated to Australia for their needs," he said.

Nevertheless, U.S. Steel has been holding discussions with both U.S. and foreign companies interested in entering into long-term agreements for supplies of coal. "They know they have to go to coal," he said, referring to many of the utilities and large industrial companies that have switched or have considered switching to coal from oil. "They're now looking for dependable suppliers."

U.S. Steel is already filling part of a long-term contract with Ontario Hydro, a Canadian power firm, to supply 3 million tons a year for 30 years from its newly developed Cumberland mine in Green County, Pa. Mr. Hopton estimated that the mine has reached a capacity of 1.8 million tons this year.

**Outside Sales Small** — Measured by the coal industry's total production, which came to 770 million tons last year, the amounts that the steel companies are selling to outsiders remain very small.

Although U.S. Steel and Bethlehem rank among the top 10 of the nation's coal producers last year, most of their output was used by them in making steel. U.S. Steel, which turned out 16.1 million tons, consumed all but 400,000 tons of that in making steel. Bethlehem produced 13.4 million tons and used 10.8 million tons, or 81 percent of its output, in its steel operations.

Many steel companies have coal reserves far larger than what they will need in their own steel production. U.S. Steel, for example, has reserves of 3.8 billion tons. Bethlehem commands about a billion tons; National, 600 million tons, and Armo, more than 900 million tons.

**Renault's AMC Decision Sets Stage for Expansion** — By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Renault's decision to acquire control of the American Motors Corp. is the centerpiece of a plan to establish the French company solidly in the world's largest car market, according to company officials and industry analysts.

It is also, the analysts say, part of a strategy by the French government-owned company to develop a joint venture with AMC at AMC's Kenosha, Wis., plant starting in 1982, analysts stressed the importance to Renault of AMC's 1,700 dealers and its relationship with component suppliers.

"The last time Renault came into this market, they did not have a service network and it was a disaster," one analyst commented. "Getting those dealers was paramount in their mind."

"If you have such huge reserves, why not convert some of those to assets?" Charles Bradford, the steel analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., asked rhetorically during an interview in his office. His view is shared by other steel analysts, who have been urging steel companies to exploit their coal reserves.

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It is also, the analysts say, part of a strategy by the French government-owned company to develop a joint venture with AMC at AMC's Kenosha, Wis., plant starting in 1982, analysts stressed the importance to Renault of AMC's 1,700 dealers and its relationship with component suppliers.

"The last time Renault came into this market, they did not have a service network and it was a disaster," one analyst commented. "Getting those dealers was paramount in their mind."

"The most important part of the deal for Renault is the exposure," said Mary Ann Keller, a vice president of Paine Webber. "Even if they only build one car here, once product acceptance is gained, they can market their entire line."

Renault is the largest industrial group in France, with more than 150,000 employees and 1979 sales of almost \$15 billion. In January of this year it became France's largest automaker, overtaking Peugeot-Citroen in numbers of vehicles produced.

**French Inflation Slows** — Associated Press-Dow Jones

**PARIS** — Growth in French retail prices slowed markedly in August, with the monthly index rising by only 1 percent after having increased by 1.5 percent in July, the National Statistics Institute reported Thursday. The index (1970 equals 100) stood at 254.9 in August, up from 252.4 in July.

**CURRENCY RATES** — Interbank exchange rates for September 25, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	B.L.	Ghs.	R.P.	S.P.	D.K.
Australia (A)	1.925	4.468	16.27	46.70	1.225	2.375	1.770	11.80	35.64
Belgium (B)	36.35	61.23	16.27	46.70	1.225	2.375	1.770	11.80	35.64
Canada (C)	1.375	4.220	16.27	46.70	1.225	2.375	1.770	11.80	35.64
Denmark (D)	2.278	4.220	16.27	46.70	1.225	2.375	1.770	11.80	35.64
France (F)	66.65	246.58	47.59	24.91	1.144	6.522	26.92	59.26	153.75
Germany (G)	2.480	6.557	0.234	0.134	0.134	0.134	0.134	0.134	0.134
Greece (H)	4.160	16.270	22.236	4.075	2.127	2.127	2.127	2.127	2.127
Italy (I)	1.669	3.422	11.232	32.223	1.170	14.571	5.499	25.531	72.18
Japan (J)	1.675	0.364	2.334	5.824	1.205	2.751	40.007	2.725	72.18

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one point. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

**IMF, World Bank 'Disinvite' Observers**

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The impasse over attendance of the Palestine Liberation Organization at next week's joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank has been settled — at least temporarily — by "disinviting" all observer organizations.

The finance minister of Tanzania, Amir Jamal, who also is chairman of the joint session, announced that invitations — which otherwise normally would be extended to a large group of financial organizations — would not be sent this year. However, two important such groups — the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements — will be able to attend the key policy sessions associated with the annual meetings, the sessions of the Interim Committee and of the Development Committee, in their usual observer status.

**U.S. to Go Along** — Meanwhile, Fred Bergsten, U.S. assistant Treasury secretary, said at a press conference that the United States is willing to go along with Mr. Jamal's decision in the interest of allowing the annual meeting to go forward with its urgent business. But he added that allowing the joint-meeting chairman (whose functions normally are honorary) to decide such questions as observer status "is not a sound basis on which to proceed."

There is still a possibility that the question of PLO admission will be brought to the floor, although U.S. officials said privately that the "weighted votes" that could be lined up against such a move would be sure to defeat it. U.S. officials also revealed that several additional steps will be proposed to the Interim Committee — with U.S. approval — for making the IMF loan policy more liberal. Chief among these is a plan by which a country can borrow up to 200 percent of its quota — that is, the amount it had deposited in its own currency — for three successive years.

As Mr. Bergsten explained it, that would allow a country to borrow the hard-currency equivalent of 600 percent of its quota, a dramatic increase from the current limit of 150 percent. Other new proposals to come before the Interim Committee will include an interest-rate subsidy for those countries that have been borrowing from a special IMF money pool called the Witteveen facility. Those tapping the Witteveen facility have had to pay market-related interest rates, which many of the poorer countries now cannot afford.

**Foreign Exchange Mart Is Calm Despite Gulf Clashes** — Associated Press-Dow Jones

**LONDON** — Europe's foreign exchange market has taken the outbreak of fighting between Iran and Iraq with unusual calm. Yet, some market professionals are still uncertain as to whether a storm will follow. In the past, the foreign exchange market has been thrown into a dither by changes in the price or availability of oil. For instance, the yen weakened dramatically earlier when Iran began to reduce its oil shipments to Japan. Sterling rose above its December 1971 parity of \$2.40 this year, partly because of the increase in Britain's North Sea oil prices.

However, since the fighting started this week, foreign exchange rates have not moved much. Nor have there been any indications that the oil states are buying gold or other precious metals to hedge a wartime risk. While gold moved up by about 7 percent early this week from last Friday's level, the gain was later cut in half.

Few analysts are willing to forecast whether relative currency stability will continue. Reginald Barham, head of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.'s foreign exchange department in London, said that the threat to oil supplies is serious and that it would be foolish to predict the movement of foreign exchange rates now.

However, Mr. Barham, who is leaving his post to manage the worldwide foreign exchange and money market operations of the Bank of New South Wales, also notes that central banks have recently been able to keep key foreign exchange rates steady with only moderate intervention. "We've seen a lot of convulsions in the 1970s but I am confident that monetary authorities are now better equipped to deal with problems as they arise," he said in an interview.



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Whether your business requires trade and export financing, precious metals, or any of our full range of banking services, you'll find that TDB has something a bit special to offer. As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$ 8.5 billion in assets; US\$ 637 million in capital and loan funds employed as of 30.6.80.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.



**Fed Hikes Discount Rate to 11%**

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — In a move designed to hold down the soaring U.S. money supply, the Federal Reserve Board announced an increase in its discount rate, from 10 to 11 percent, after the close of markets Thursday.

In a brief announcement the Fed said its action, effective Friday, is part of its "continuing policy" to discourage "excessive growth" in the money supply. The Fed said it also took the action because banks have been borrowing more heavily from the so-called discount window recently as short term market interest rates have risen significantly above the 10 percent discount rate that has been in effect since July 28.

On Wall Street, stocks skidded along a broad front Thursday as investors became alarmed over the escalating war between Iran and Iraq. Oil issues, strong at the outset, weakened amid uncertainties about supplies.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, up nearly 5 points at the outset, lost 8.79 points to 955.97. This was the second large setback this week for the Dow, which gained 2.73 points Wednesday. It plunged 12.54 points on Tuesday.

The New York Stock Exchange index lost 0.88 to 74.46 points and the price of an average share decreased 42 cents. Declines routed advances 1,044 to 477 among the 1,902 issues traded at 4 p.m.

Since the Dow industrials hit a 3 1/2-year high and other averages reached all-time marks earlier this week, observers said some profit taking was due, particularly in oils. Big Board volume slowed a bit to 49.5 million shares from 56.86 in Wednesday's session.

Oil and energy issues crumbled as profits takers cashed in on recent gains and traders voiced skepticism over how much the companies would gain from the Middle East crisis. A panel of administration and military officials said the nation does not face an oil supply problem at present.

There was little else in the news background to influence the market in either direction. Federal Reserve Governor Henry Wallich and Treasury Secretary William Miller said that they opposed tax cut legislation this year because it would exacerbate inflation. The Senate Finance Committee wants to push through a \$40 billion measure this year.

Commerce Department chief economist Courtney Slater said third quarter real gross national product will be essentially unchanged from the second quarter. She told a seminar that real GNP growth will be sustained but slow over the next few months. She said the rapid reduction of inventories widely predicted for the fourth quarter is not likely to occur.







## Chain in Excess of 100% Rise from Plateau Kodak Snaps Back to Top Growth Stocks in U.S.

By Robert Metz

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Eastman Kodak Co. has snapped back to the top of the list of growth stocks in the U.S. after a long decline. The company's stock price, which had fallen from a peak of \$110 in 1977 to a low of \$39 in 1979, has risen to \$75.50 a share in late September. The company's earnings, which had fallen from a peak of \$1.15 a share in 1977 to a low of \$0.15 in 1979, have risen to \$1.15 a share in late September. The company's sales, which had fallen from a peak of \$1.15 billion in 1977 to a low of \$0.15 billion in 1979, have risen to \$1.15 billion in late September.

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## Time Expert Says Goof Off a Bit

By Beth Ann Krier

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For those who fear a time-management expert will turn them into automata, Mr. Webster's time-management seminar provides a six-hour training session. Mr. Webster, who has been a time-management expert for 15 years, says that people truly understand his concepts before they begin using his system.

Mr. Webster says he tries to help people be effective, and he draws a distinction between effectiveness and efficiency, saying that if efficiency is getting the job done right, effectiveness is getting the right job done.

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## Big Furnace Puts Inland In Top Class

By Peter Behr

Washington Post Service

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — Inland Steel has dedicated what it terms the "world's most advanced" blast furnace at its Lake Michigan plant, a 322-foot-tall, computer-controlled giant that brings American steel technology even with that in Japan and Europe, company officials say.

The completion of the blast furnace, which has a capacity of 7,000 tons of molten iron a day, concludes a \$1 billion, six-year expansion and modernization program — by far the most ambitious of any U.S. steel company.

The new furnace will increase Inland's annual raw steel production capacity by 13 percent over its 1974 capacity.

Ray of Hope

To Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick, who heads a government, labor and industry committee studying the steel industry's troubles, Inland's expansion program is a ray of hope.

"The steel industry — as with some other major American industries — has been compelled to face revolutionary changes and adjust to a new era," Mr. Klutznick said at last Friday's dedication. Inland, the seventh-ranked U.S. steelmaker, "has not only matched international steel advances in modernizing, but in some respects it has surpassed them," he said.

Although steel employment across the United States declined from 531,000 to 406,000 during the 1970s, Inland added 2,600 jobs during the decade at its Indiana Harbor plant, the largest in the country.

Modern Technology

The blast furnace includes the most modern steelmaking technology in the United States and borrows extensively from European and Japanese technological advances. Its closest competitors are U.S. Steel Corp.'s No. 13 furnace in Gary, Ind., and Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s L. Furnace at Sparrows Point, Md.

Because of its size, the furnace must be precisely loaded with ore and other raw materials, an operation that is computer-controlled and completely automated here. Measured amounts of the raw materials are distributed into the furnace through a revolving chute.

Another advance is a turbine, driven by gas pressure at the top of the furnace, which generates electricity for the plant — the first of its kind in the United States.

## 'Intelligent Copier' Said to Put Xerox Ahead in Field

By Peter J. Schuyten

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Taking a major step toward the office of tomorrow, the Xerox Corporation has introduced its long-awaited entry in the "intelligent copier" market.

The company said it appeared to steal a march on many of its competitors in the office-products field by combining into a single system a high-speed copier and many of the functions associated with word processing, remote computer printing and electronic mail.

The new unit, introduced Wednesday, is called the Xerox 5700 Electronic Printing System and sells for a base price of \$66,300. It can create business forms electronically, send or receive a full page of text in three seconds, and makes copies at the rate of 43 pages a minute.

Control Panel

Moreover, instead of using a control panel with mechanical buttons, the 5700 uses a touch-sensitive cathode ray tube, or television, display screen that gives the operator control over all system functions and also provides diagnostic information.

Of all the companies in the office-products field, only International Business Machines Corp. has thus far introduced a product, its 6670 Information Distributor, that is in any way similar to the Xerox system. That system costs about \$75,000. But according to

knowledgeable industry observers, the Xerox systems offer considerably more in terms of copying speed and printing and communicating flexibility than IBM's 6670.

Because of the unit's speed, its ease of use and printing capabilities, Xerox would appear to be a good year or two ahead of everyone else in the field, said Melody Johnson, director of office and computer studies for Quantum Science Corporation, a New York-based market research firm.

Others Working

Others said to be working to develop such systems include the Eastman Kodak Company, Exxon Enterprises and 3M in the United States, as well as Japanese copier companies as Canon, Ricoh and Toshiba.

Although now in its infancy, the market for intelligent copiers is expected to grow rapidly in the next few years, reaching perhaps \$500 million by 1983.

Xerox's aggressive posture in the market is underscored by the fact that the Electronic Printing System, like its model 860 text-editing terminal, is compatible with IBM equipment and communications systems. In addition, the new unit is the second Xerox product designed specifically for use in its recently announced Ethernet local interoffice data communications network.

However, the most unusual thing about the new Xerox copier, according to industry experts, is

the way in which the system is divided into two separate units. The first, based on the company's 5600 copier, contains the laser printing mechanism, while the other comprises the software-driven communications and computer logic system that runs the system.

'Radical Departure'

"The real power of the system resides in that second box," said Sanford Garrett, an analyst with Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins

Swiss Banks Fear U.S. Rule Change

ZURICH — Swiss banks will have to cut back sharply their business in the United States if proposed U.S. reporting rules are adopted, the director of the Swiss Bankers' Association, Markus Lusser, told a news conference.

Talks are being held through diplomatic and other channels to reconcile U.S. and European views on the scope of information foreign banks in the United States should be obliged to give the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Lusser said Wednesday.

The proposed rules would oblige a foreign bank to inform the Fed of the whole bank's consolidated financial situation according to U.S. legal and accounting practice, and of its hidden reserves.

Interest rates, unprecedented long-range inflation, federal ineffectiveness — or unwillingness — to create the necessary climate for a secure nuclear future, the prolonged financial decline of most utilities, and skyrocketing growth have succeeded in doing what the most violently anti-nuclear groups have failed to do: They have, at least for the time being, shut off nuclear expansion beyond presently committed units.

Currently, nuclear power provides less than 12 percent of the nation's electricity, and only about 3 percent of total U.S. energy needs. If all of the plants under construction were completed, nuclear power would account for about 20 percent of supply.

"No utility I know of is very seriously contemplating another nuclear plant," said Lewis Perl of National Economic Research Associates in New York, the leading electric utility consulting firm. In fact, eight planned reactors have already been canceled this year.

Fundamental Shift

What has transformed the nuclear outlook throughout the nation, is a fundamental shift in the economics of the utility industry, which has seen its efforts to expand supplies cut short by declining electricity demand, and its plans for new generating facilities delayed by intense regulatory scrutiny.

"We have finally become persuaded," said the pro-nuclear trade magazine Electrical World in its forecast issued this month, "that the aggregation of extraordinary

European Gold Markets

London 702.10 697.25 -11.75  
Paris 701.80 696.50 -5.30  
Official settlements and other factors for London and Paris clearing and closing prices for U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Sept. 26, 1980

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Montebello  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

ALLIED IRISH BANKS LIMITED

U.S. \$30,000,000

Notes due 1984

In accordance with terms and conditions of the Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due 1984, the rate of interest for the interest period from 22nd September, 1980 to 22nd March, 1981 has been fixed at 13 3/4% per annum. The Coupon Amount of U.S. \$66.25 will be payable on 30th March, 1981 against surrender of Coupon No. 1.

26th September, 1980.  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
Agents Bank

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 25, 1980

<p><b>ALLIANCE INTL. Bk. of Bermuda</b> Bermuda          (a) Alliance Intl. Bk. of Bermuda 10.00</p>		<p><b>Other Funds</b></p>	
<p><b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd:</b></p>		<p>(b) Alexander Fund 61.21</p>	
(1)	Berlin	(c) Arthur Fiance Inc. 59.62	
(2)	Frankfurt	(d) Trustart Inc. Fd (AEIF) 5.85	
(3)	London	(e) FIF 10.70	
(4)	Paris	(f) CAAIT 10.49	
(5)	Stockholm	(g) Capital Cities Inv. 51.68	
<p><b>BANK VOON ERNST &amp; Cie AG</b> Bern</p>		(h) Clotet Fund 2.57	
(1)	Basel	(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. 124.68	
(2)	Croisvieux	(j) Comp. Int. (International) 5.14	
(3)	Geneva	(k) Convent. Int. Fd. & Bk. 5.14	
(4)	London	(l) D.C. (International) 5.14	
(5)	Stockholm	(m) D.C. 5.14	
<p><b>BRITANNIA TRUST MANAG (C) Ltd:</b></p>		(n) Dreyfus Fund Inc. 123.09	
(1)	Universal Trust Fund	(o) Dreyfus International Fd. 123.09	
<p><b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:</b></p>		(p) Europe Obligation L.F. 123.09	
(1)	Capital Int'l Fund	(q) Energy Int'l. N.V. 52.64	
(2)	Convertible Bond Fd. 21.19	(r) F&I 52.64	
<p><b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b></p>		(s) F&I 52.64	
(1)	Actions Suisse	(t) F&I 52.64	
(2)	Capital Suisse	(u) F&I 52.64	
(3)	C.F. Bonds-Bonds	(v) F&I 52.64	
(4)	Europe-Vol	(w) F&I 52.64	
(5)	Europe-Vol	(x) F&I 52.64	
(6)	Europe-Vol	(y) F&I 52.64	
<p><b>DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:</b></p>		(z) F&I 52.64	
(1)	Int'l. Frankfurt	(aa) F&I 52.64	
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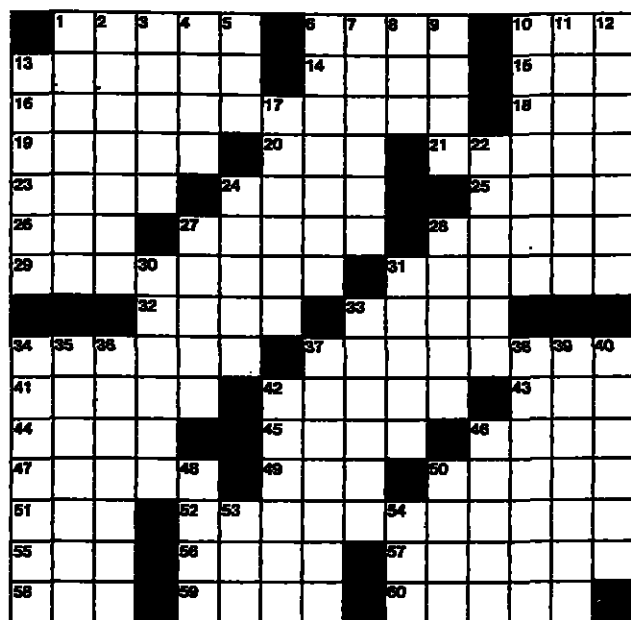






## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Water channel  
6 Advantage  
10 de Calais  
13 Complainer  
14 Prexy's subordinate  
15 Plorzhem proun  
16 Start of a Steele quotation  
18 Quotation: Part 2  
19 Negatively charged particle  
20 Noted British painter of birds  
21 Stuffy or formal  
23 Rudolf or Myra  
24 Bunsdinger  
25 Unfolded, to Keats  
26 National Park, Japan  
27 Be sparing  
28 Work like a dog  
29 Quotation: Part 1  
31 Washing training device, sans ammo  
32 Angling adjunct

## DOWN

- 33 Republic's name: 1837-49  
34 Show up  
37 Quotation: Part 4  
41 Kind of eclipse  
42 Cheap, inferior  
43 Former Soho coin  
44 He was formed from dust  
45 Celebrated tophetite  
46 Title Agatha Christie held  
47 Washer cycle  
48 Stock unit: Abbr.  
50 Oxford official  
51 Passé  
52 End of quotation  
53 Very little, in Dundee  
56 One-on-one combat  
57 Frog or toad  
58 Suffix with Ruskin or Johnson  
59 Blunted sword  
60 "Tatter" offering

## ACROSS

- 3 Beehive coils, e.g.  
4 "Kampf"  
5 Bonebreaker's relative  
6 Manifest  
7 Negev or Neftud  
8 Return of a difficult tennis shot  
9 Major work of poetry  
10 The sound of gentle rain  
11 Accomplish  
12 Lobster about to molt  
13 Author Greene  
17 Friendly  
22 Early Mexican Indian  
24 Capote's "Voices"  
27 off (renounce)  
28 Abject  
30 "... such stuff as are made on": Shak.  
31 Regiments  
33 Piece by force  
34 "Red"—is she?  
35 Coleridge for orators  
36 A kingdom on earth  
37 Meatus  
38 Heroine of "Fear of Flying"  
39 Frim song  
40 One of the Waugh's  
42 Ph.D. applicant  
46 Get off a jitney  
48 Platonic concepts  
50 Franklin and Tomson  
53 Dine  
54 "Some meat...": Burns

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

SETS AWED SPACE  
TRUE MOLE TILAD  
ARTS PETERHEAD  
ROTAS OMAHIA  
TIRI IRI OIOTAT  
FETED MENDUMIN  
SAR ELATED REDDO  
TRUSS GIN REED  
ESTIE REMALISH  
BOTIE REMALISH  
SNIPED REDDOCATS  
LAUGH TOPIC  
SUGARILUMS SPEE  
TAVES EBIT ELEN  
TOVED EBIT ELEN

## WEATHER

HIGH				LOW		HIGH				LOW		
ALG	C	F		C	F	ALG	C	F		C	F	
ALBUQUERQUE	77	64	Fair			LOS ANGELES	38	26	84	Foggy		
AMSTERDAM	57	43	Fair			MADRID	38	26	84	Foggy		
ANKARA	22	72	5	41	Fair	MANILA	31	20	27	Stormy		
ATHENS	22	72	5	41	Fair	MEXICO CITY	29	48	13	26	Foggy	
AUCKLAND	15	9	25	14	Foggy	MIAMI	31	20	27	Foggy		
BANGKOK	32	90	25	77	Rain	MILAN	26	79	15	59	Cloudy	
BEIRUT	30	20	23	73	Fair	MONTREAL	16	7	45	Cloudy		
BERLIN	34	24	1	Overcast		MOSCOW	6	43	3	79	Overcast	
BIRMINGHAM	30	46	16	1	Overcast	MUNICH	15	5	25	Overcast		
BUSSELS	16	61	8	46	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	37	29	73	Fair		
BUSSETT	21	70	21	70	Foggy	NEW YORK	30	26	73	Cloudy		
BUDAPEST	20	48	30	30	Fair	OSLO	24	18	14	31	Showers	
BUENOS AIRES	25	77	15	59	Foggy	PARIS	15	46	14	57	Overcast	
CAIRO	18	18	18	14	Fair	PEKING	16	6	25	Overcast		
CASABLANCA	25	77	15	59	Foggy	PRAGUE	14	57	9	52	Fair	
COPENHAGEN	18	55	19	14	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	16	14	57	Overcast	
DALLAS DOL	28	19	19	66	Fair	ROME	27	16	14	57	Fair	
DUBLIN	14	14	14	14	Fair	SAN PAULI	26	16	14	57	Fair	
EDINBURGH	16	61	7	45	Cloudy	SEUL	34	25	15	55	Foggy	
FLORENCE	22	61	15	59	Foggy	SINGAPORE	33	37	23	73	Foggy	
FRANKFURT	22	61	15	59	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	14	4	21	Overcast		
GENEVA	20	68	8	44	Cloudy	SYDNEY	16	61	2	37	Cloudy	
HILINKI	12	24	0	32	Overcast	TAIPEI	26	29	74	Cloudy		
HONG KONG	22	77	77	77	Cloudy	TEHRAN	28	32	14	63	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	29	84	24	24	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	48	17	43	Rain	
HOUSTON	31	91	28	82	Cloudy	TUNIS	31	28	19	66	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	21	70	13	55	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	46	14	64	Fair	
JAKARTA	27	77	77	77	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	57	47	64	Cloudy		
JERUSALEM	20	79	20	68	Fair	WARSAW	16	61	8	46	Cloudy	
JOHANNESBURG	15	39	9	48	Overcast	WASHINGTON	57	27	19	66	Rain	
LAS PALMAS	25	77	15	59	Foggy	ZURICH	20	68	9	48	Foggy	
LIMA	25	77	15	59	Foggy							
LISBON	19	84	6	61	Fair							
LONDON	19	84	6	61	Fair							

Readings from 10:00 a.m. to 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## RADIO NEWSCASTS

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All Times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 4800 kHz and 4850 Medium Wave. 5.775, 6.025, 7.125, 7.225, 9.410, 9.720, 12.075 and 15.070 kHz in the 41, 41.25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 14130 kHz and 21200 Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.650, 17.850, 15.450, 12.850, 11.850, 9.850, 7.120 and 6.120 kHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 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2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065,



## Both Teams Win

## Keep Edge Over Phillies

By Gary Carter

which defeated San Diego, is now 2 1/2 games behind.

Braves 4, Astros 2

In Atlanta, pinch hitter Biff

Pocoreba's two-out, two-run sixth-

inning double snapped a 2-2 tie as

Atlanta beat Houston, 4-2. Pocore-

ba's liner to left-center scored

pitcher Doyle Alexander and Terry

Harper. They had been walked

by Houston starter Joaquin Andujar

(3-7), whose eight walks finally

caught up with him.

Reds 7, Padres 6

In San Diego, a sacrifice fly by

Dave Conception scored Ken

Griffey, who had tripled with one

out in the 10th inning as Cincinnati

edged San Diego, 7-6. The

Reds had gone ahead, 6-5, in the

top of the seventh on George Foster's

leadoff triple and Dan Driesen's

second double. The Padres tied it

in the bottom of the eighth

when Dave Winfield led off with a

double to center, went to third on

catcher Vic Correll's

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

New York Yankees 96-54 .639

Baltimore Orioles 89-65 .577

Milwaukee Brewers 87-67 .567

Detroit Tigers 86-68 .561

Toronto Blue Jays 85-69 .556

West

Kansas City Royals 84-70 .550

Texas Rangers 83-71 .545

Minnesota Twins 82-72 .539

California Angels 81-73 .534

Chicago White Sox 79-75 .512

Seattle Mariners 78-76 .507

Oakland Athletics 77-77 .502

National League

East

Philadelphia Phillies 90-62 .591

Pittsburgh Pirates 88-64 .577

St. Louis Cardinals 87-65 .571

New York Mets 86-66 .566

Chicago Cubs 85-67 .561

West

Houston Astros 84-68 .550

Los Angeles Dodgers 83-69 .545

San Francisco Giants 82-70 .539

Atlanta Braves 81-71 .534

San Diego Padres 79-73 .512

Cincinnati Reds 78-74 .507

Milwaukee Brewers 77-75 .502

Detroit Tigers 76-76 .500

Toronto Blue Jays 75-77 .495

Kansas City Royals 74-78 .490

Texas Rangers 73-79 .485

Minnesota Twins 72-80 .480

California Angels 71-81 .475

Chicago White Sox 70-82 .470

Seattle Mariners 69-83 .465

Oakland Athletics 68-84 .460

Philadelphia Phillies 67-85 .455

Pittsburgh Pirates 66-86 .450

St. Louis Cardinals 65-87 .445

New York Mets 64-88 .440

Chicago Cubs 63-89 .435

Houston Astros 62-90 .430

Los Angeles Dodgers 61-91 .425

San Francisco Giants 60-92 .420

Atlanta Braves 59-93 .415

San Diego Padres 58-94 .410

Cincinnati Reds 57-95 .405

Milwaukee Brewers 56-96 .400

Detroit Tigers 55-97 .395

Toronto Blue Jays 54-98 .390

Kansas City Royals 53-99 .385

Texas Rangers 52-100 .380

Minnesota Twins 51-101 .375

California Angels 50-102 .370

Chicago White Sox 49-103 .365

Seattle Mariners 48-104 .360

Oakland Athletics 47-105 .355

Philadelphia Phillies 46-106 .350

Pittsburgh Pirates 45-107 .345

St. Louis Cardinals 44-108 .340

New York Mets 43-109 .335

Chicago Cubs 42-110 .330

Houston Astros 41-111 .325

Los Angeles Dodgers 40-112 .320

San Francisco Giants 39-113 .315

Atlanta Braves 38-114 .310

San Diego Padres 37-115 .305

Cincinnati Reds 36-116 .300

Milwaukee Brewers 35-117 .295

Detroit Tigers 34-118 .290

Toronto Blue Jays 33-119 .285

Kansas City Royals 32-120 .280

Texas Rangers 31-121 .275

Minnesota Twins 30-122 .270

California Angels 29-123 .265

Chicago White Sox 28-124 .260

Seattle Mariners 27-125 .255

Oakland Athletics 26-126 .250

Philadelphia Phillies 25-127 .245

Pittsburgh Pirates 24-128 .240

St. Louis Cardinals 23-129 .235

New York Mets 22-130 .230

Chicago Cubs 21-131 .225

Houston Astros 20-132 .220

Los Angeles Dodgers 19-133 .215

San Francisco Giants 18-134 .210

Atlanta Braves 17-135 .205

San Diego Padres 16-136 .200

Cincinnati Reds 15-137 .195

Milwaukee Brewers 14-138 .190

Detroit Tigers 13-139 .185

Toronto Blue Jays 12-140 .180

Kansas City Royals 11-141 .175

Texas Rangers 10-142 .170

Minnesota Twins 9-143 .165

California Angels 8-144 .160

Chicago White Sox 7-145 .155

Seattle Mariners 6-146 .150

Oakland Athletics 5-147 .145

Philadelphia Phillies 4-148 .140

Pittsburgh Pirates 3-149 .135

St. Louis Cardinals 2-150 .130

New York Mets 1-151 .125

Chicago Cubs 0-152 .120

Houston Astros 0-153 .115

Los Angeles Dodgers 0-154 .110

San Francisco Giants 0-155 .105

Atlanta Braves 0-156 .100

San Diego Padres 0-157 .095

Cincinnati Reds 0-158 .090

Milwaukee Brewers 0-159 .085

Detroit Tigers 0-160 .080

Toronto Blue Jays 0-161 .075

Kansas City Royals 0-162 .070

Texas Rangers 0-163 .065

Minnesota Twins 0-164 .060

California Angels 0-165 .055

Chicago White Sox 0-166 .050

Seattle Mariners 0-167 .045

Oakland Athletics 0-168 .040

Philadelphia Phillies 0-169 .035

Pittsburgh Pirates 0-170 .030

St. Louis Cardinals 0-171 .025

New York Mets 0-172 .020

Chicago Cubs 0-173 .015

Houston Astros 0-174 .010

Los Angeles Dodgers 0-175 .005

San Francisco Giants 0-176 .000

Atlanta Braves 0-177 .000

San Diego Padres 0-178 .000

Cincinnati Reds 0-179 .000

Milwaukee Brewers 0-180 .000

Detroit Tigers 0-181 .000

Toronto Blue Jays 0-182 .000

Kansas City Royals 0-183 .000

Texas Rangers 0-184 .000

Minnesota Twins 0-185 .000

California Angels 0-186 .000

Chicago White Sox 0-187 .000

Seattle Mariners 0-188 .000

Oakland Athletics 0-189 .000

Philadelphia Phillies 0-190 .000

Pittsburgh Pirates 0-191 .000

St. Louis Cardinals 0-192 .000

New York Mets 0-193 .000

Chicago Cubs 0-194 .000

Houston Astros 0-195 .000

Los Angeles Dodgers 0-196 .000

San Francisco Giants 0-197 .000

Atlanta Braves 0-198 .000

San Diego Padres 0-199 .000

Cincinnati Reds 0-200 .000

Milwaukee Brewers 0-201 .000

Detroit Tigers 0-202 .000

Toronto Blue Jays 0-203 .000

Kansas City Royals 0-204 .000

Texas Rangers 0-205 .000

Minnesota Twins 0-206 .000

California Angels 0-207 .000

Chicago White Sox 0-208 .000

Seattle Mariners 0-209 .000

Oakland Athletics 0-210 .000

Philadelphia Phillies 0-211 .000

Pittsburgh Pirates 0-212 .000

St. Louis Cardinals 0-213 .000

New York Mets 0-214 .000

Chicago Cubs 0-215 .000

Houston Astros 0-216 .000

Los Angeles Dodgers 0-217 .000

San Francisco Giants 0-218 .000

Atlanta Braves 0-219 .000

San Diego Padres 0-220 .000

Cincinnati Reds 0-221 .000

Milwaukee Brewers 0-222 .000

Detroit Tigers 0-223 .000

Toronto Blue Jays 0-224 .000

Kansas City Royals 0-225 .000

Texas Rangers 0-226 .000

Minnesota Twins 0-227 .000

California Angels 0-228 .000

Chicago White Sox 0-229 .000

Seattle Mariners 0-230 .000

Oakland Athletics 0-231 .000

Philadelphia Phillies 0-232 .000

Pittsburgh Pirates 0-233 .000

St. Louis Cardinals 0-234 .000

New York Mets 0-235 .000

Chicago Cubs 0-236 .000

Houston Astros 0-237 .000

Los Angeles Dodgers 0-238 .000

San Francisco Giants 0-239 .000

Atlanta Braves 0-240 .000

San Diego Padres 0-241 .000

Cincinnati Reds 0-242 .000

Milwaukee Brewers 0-243 .000

Detroit Tigers 0-244 .000

Toronto Blue Jays 0-245 .000

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St. Louis Cardinals 0-255 .000

New York Mets 0-256 .000

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San Francisco Giants 0-260 .000

Atlanta Braves 0-261 .000

San Diego Padres 0-262 .000

Cincinnati Reds 0-263 .000

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Pittsburgh Pirates 0-296 .000

St. Louis Cardinals 0-297 .000

New York Mets 0-298 .000

Chicago Cubs 0-299 .000



